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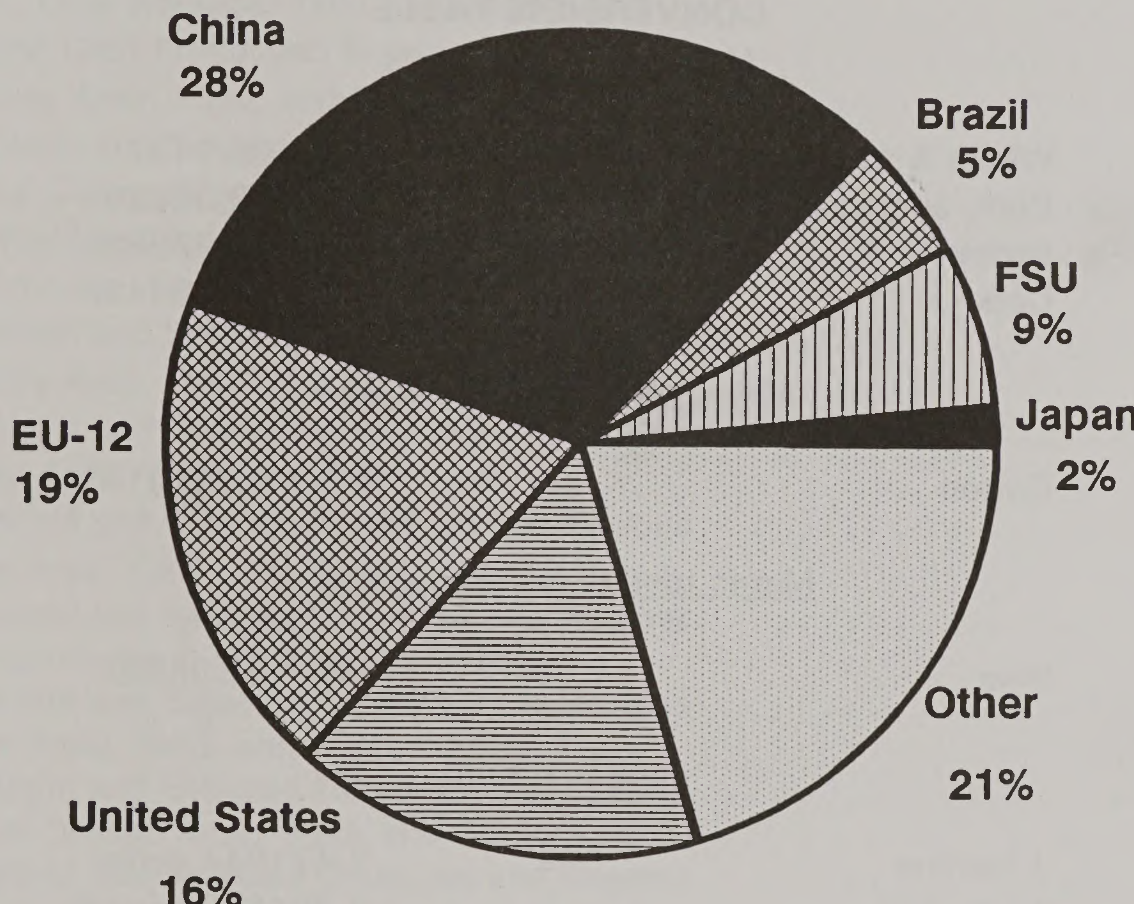
WAP 3-95
March 1995

World Agricultural Production

World Red Meat Production 1/
1995 Forecast



1/ Carcass weight equivalent of beef, veal, pork, sheep and goat meat.

Production Articles This Month...

- World Red Meat
- World Sugar
- World Cocoa Beans
- World Soybeans
- Mexican Peanuts
- Brazilian Coffee
- Dairy In Selected Countries
- World Cottonseed
- Macadamia Nuts In Selected Countries

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-300), March 10, 1995.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on April 12, 1995.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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SUBJECT PAGE

FEATURE CHARTS

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95

March 1995

WHEAT

Country	--------- 1994/95 ---------- Current Estimate MMT	Monthly Change MMT	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	524.6	+0.5	+0	-6	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in total foreign output.
United States	63.2	NC	NC	-3	No change this month.
Total Foreign	461.5	+0.5	+0	-7	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in India which more than offset decreases in Denmark, Italy, and Australia.
India	59.1	+1.3	+2	+3	Production is estimated higher based on official reports indicating higher area and yield.
Denmark	3.7	-2.0	-5	-15	Production is estimated lower based on preliminary harvest results indicating lower area and yield.
Italy	7.8	-0.2	-3	-1	Production is estimated lower due to a decline in yield.
Australia	8.8	-0.2	-2	-48	Production is estimated lower due to a decrease in yield as reported by ABARE.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	--------- 1994/95 ---------- Current Estimate MMT	Monthly Change MMT	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	860.8	-3.1	-0	+9	Production is estimated lower due to a reduction in total foreign output.
United States	285.0	NC	NC	+53	No change this month.
Total Foreign	575.7	-3.1	-1	-4	Production is estimated lower primarily based on reductions in China, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. These reductions more than offset increases in Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Yugoslavia, and Kenya.

COARSE GRAINS, continued

Country	1994/95 Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
China	115.6	-2.8	-2	-1	Production is estimated lower based on official reports indicating lower corn, barley, and sorghum output.
South Africa	5.6	-2.0	-26	-59	Production is estimated lower for corn based on field travel indicating stunted, drought-stressed crops would result in lower yields.
Zimbabwe	1.5	-0.8	-34	-41	Production is estimated lower, primarily for corn, due to below-average rainfall, resulting in poor yields.
Brazil	33.3	+1.5	+5	+2	Production is estimated at a record for corn due to favorable growing weather.
Saudi Arabia	2.1	+0.3	+17	+52	Production is estimated at a record for barley based on official reports, indicating higher area and yield.
Kenya	3.3	+0.3	+9	+37	Production is estimated higher for corn due to favorable growing conditions and increased fertilizer use.
Yugoslavia	7.5	+0.3	+4	+11	Production is estimated higher for corn based on preliminary harvest results, indicating a higher yield.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	1994/95 Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	354.3	+0.9	+0	+1	Production is estimated at a record due to record output in the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	6.6	+0.3	+4	+32	Production is estimated higher based on a change in the milling rate.
Total Foreign	347.7	+0.7	+0	+0	Production is estimated at a record due to higher output in India and Brazil, which more than offset lower output in Bangladesh.
India	78.5	+0.5	+1	-1	Production is estimated higher due to increased yield.
Brazil	7.4	+0.2	+3	+3	Production is estimated higher due to improved yields in Rio Grande do Sul.
Bangladesh	17.6	-0.4	-2	-2	Production is estimated lower based on official reports, indicating lower area and yield.

OILSEEDS

Country	--------- 1994/95 ---------- Current Forecast MMT	Monthly Change MMT	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	257.3	+3.7	+1	+13	Production is forecast at a record mainly due to record output by foreign producers.
United States	80.9	NC	NC	+36	No change this month. Production is estimated at a record.
Total Foreign	176.4	+3.7	+2	+5	Production is forecast at a record. Soybean production projections are higher in South America and China.
China	41.4	+3.4	+9	+8	Production is estimated at a record, reflecting new government statistics. Soybean, sunflowerseed, and peanut output are at record levels.
Brazil	26.1	+0.2	+1	+2	Production is estimated at a record due to better-than-average weather, good plant development and pod filling, and reports of elevated input purchases.
Paraguay	2.2	+0.2	+7	+10	Production is estimated at a record due to favorable weather. Soybean and sunflowerseed production are projected at record levels.

PALM OIL

Country	--------- 1994/95 ---------- Current Forecast MMT	Monthly Change MMT	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	14.3	0.4	3	+6	A record crop is forecast for 1994/95. Production is estimated higher this month due to an increase in Indonesian palm oil output.

COTTON

Country	--------- 1994/95 ---------- Current Estimate MBALES	Monthly Change MBALES	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	84.0	-0.0	-0	+9	Production is forecast lower due to decreases outside the U.S.
United States	19.7	NC	NC	+22	Production is unchanged from last month.

Country	1994/95 Current Estimate MBALES	1994/95 Monthly Change MBALES	1994/95 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
Total Foreign	64.3	-0.0	-0	+6	Production is forecast lower due to reductions in Egypt and Mexico, which more than offset gains in Argentina, Paraguay, and Australia.
Egypt	1.2	-0.2	-14	-36	Production is forecast lower due to yield reductions caused by the pink bollworm and the leaf worm. High temperatures and humidity just before the harvest were factors contributing to the pest problem.
Argentina	1.6	+0.1	+9	+44	Production is forecast higher as timely rains have increased yield prospects.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	72.2	72.2	70.4	62.8	62.7	61.8	39.3	38.2	37.6	37.6	2,467	2,396	2,321	2,321
Winter	50.9	51.6	49.2	42.1	43.8	41.3	38.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	1,609	1,760	1,661	1,661
Other	21.3	20.6	21.2	20.7	18.9	20.5	41.4	33.7	32.2	32.2	858	636	660	660
Soybeans	59.2	60.1	61.9	58.2	57.3	61.1	37.6	32.6	41.9	41.9	2,190	1,869	2,558	2,558
Corn	79.3	73.2	79.2	72.1	62.9	72.9	131.5	100.7	138.6	138.6	9,477	6,336	10,103	10,103
Sorghum	13.2	9.9	9.8	12.1	8.9	9.0	72.6	59.9	73.0	73.0	875	534	655	655
Barley	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.7	62.5	58.9	56.2	56.2	455	398	375	375
Oats	7.9	7.9	6.6	4.5	3.8	4.0	65.4	54.4	57.2	57.2	294	207	230	230
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	5,736	5,510	5,964	5,964	179.7	156.1	197.8	197.8
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	13.2	13.4	13.7	11.1	12.8	13.3	700	606	710	710	16.2	16.1	19.7	19.7

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1992/93	561.9	494.7	67.1	29.9	3.2	84.8	3.7	26.4	88.5	101.6	55.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.8	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	39.8
1993/94 prel.	559.0	493.7	65.2	27.2	3.0	79.9	4.0	30.6	82.0	106.4	57.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.4	2.1	16.9	2.0	16.5	40.3
1994/95 proj.																				
Feb.	524.1	461.0	63.2	23.4	3.2	82.5	3.7	34.1	59.5	103.0	57.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.5	2.0	9.0	1.8	14.0	41.4
Mar.	524.6	461.5	63.2	23.4	3.2	82.1	3.7	34.0	59.5	103.0	59.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.5	2.0	8.8	1.8	14.0	41.3
Coarse Grains																				
1992/93	863.0	585.6	277.4	19.5	19.9	82.4	9.4	43.2	92.6	108.4	37.2	5.7	1.6	3.6	14.1	29.9	8.3	10.7	9.4	89.8
1993/94 prel.	786.3	599.8	186.5	24.0	19.6	82.9	11.4	44.4	92.1	116.7	31.2	5.4	1.7	3.1	13.3	32.7	9.9	13.6	10.4	87.6
1994/95 proj.																				
Feb.	863.9	578.8	285.0	23.5	18.7	77.6	10.9	46.6	80.9	118.4	36.1	5.2	1.6	4.0	13.7	31.8	4.4	7.6	9.4	88.6
Mar.	860.8	575.7	285.0	23.5	18.7	77.5	10.9	46.9	80.9	115.6	36.1	5.2	1.6	4.0	13.7	33.3	4.5	5.6	9.4	88.5
Rice (Milled)																				
1992/93	352.6	346.9	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	130.4	72.6	31.4	3.1	13.1	0.4	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	85.5
1993/94 prel.	352.2	347.2	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	124.4	79.0	31.3	4.0	12.7	0.4	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	84.6
1994/95 proj.																				
Feb.	353.3	347.0	6.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	121.5	78.0	29.9	3.5	13.9	0.5	7.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	89.2
Mar.	354.3	347.7	6.6	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	121.5	78.5	29.9	3.5	13.9	0.5	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	89.0
Total Grains 1/																				
1992/93	1,777.5	1,427.2	350.3	49.4	23.3	168.6	13.1	69.7	182.3	340.3	165.5	37.0	20.4	16.7	24.3	39.3	25.1	12.0	25.0	215.0
1993/94 prel.	1,697.4	1,440.8	256.6	51.3	22.7	164.0	15.4	75.0	175.3	347.5	167.3	36.7	21.8	15.8	23.1	42.0	27.5	15.6	27.1	212.6
1994/95 proj.																				
Feb.	1,741.3	1,386.8	354.5	46.8	22.1	161.3	14.7	80.8	141.4	342.9	171.9	35.1	20.3	17.9	24.7	40.9	14.1	9.3	23.5	219.2
Mar.	1,739.7	1,384.9	354.8	46.8	22.1	160.9	14.7	80.9	141.4	340.1	173.7	35.1	20.3	17.9	24.7	42.6	14.1	7.3	23.5	218.9
Oilseeds 2/																				
1992/93	227.5	159.0	68.4	5.4	1.0	11.8	0.7	4.0	10.3	33.0	23.2	4.7	3.5	0.8	14.9	23.4	0.8	0.6	2.0	19.0
1993/94 prel.	227.7	168.2	59.5	7.4	0.8	10.6	0.8	3.7	10.1	38.3	23.3	4.8	3.2	0.8	16.7	25.6	1.0	0.7	1.8	18.5
1994/95 proj.																				
Feb.	253.6	172.7	80.9	9.6	1.0	12.1	0.9	3.7	9.0	38.0	23.3	4.8	3.0	0.8	17.7	25.9	0.9	0.7	2.0	19.2
Mar.	257.5	176.6	80.9	9.6	1.0	12.0	0.9	3.7	9.0	41.4	23.3	4.9	3.0	0.8	17.8	26.1	0.9	0.7	2.0	19.3
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1992/93	82.7	66.5	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	9.3	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	9.5
1993/94 prel.	76.9	60.8	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.2	9.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.8	8.9
1994/95 proj.																				
Feb.	84.0	64.3	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.4	19.5	9.8	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.2	2.9	9.3
Mar.	84.0	64.3	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.4	19.5	9.8	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.6	2.3	1.3	0.2	2.9	9.2

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	222.90	222.05	215.39	215.73	2.52	2.52	2.43	2.43	561.87	558.96	524.12	524.64	0.52	0.10	−34.32	−6.14
United States	25.40	25.38	25.00	25.00	2.64	2.57	2.53	2.53	67.14	65.22	63.16	63.16	0.00	0.00	−2.06	−3.16
Total Foreign	197.50	196.67	190.40	190.73	2.50	2.51	2.42	2.42	494.73	493.74	460.96	461.49	0.52	0.11	−32.25	−6.53
Major Exporters	43.96	41.78	39.33	39.20	3.20	3.19	3.19	3.18	140.63	133.41	125.37	124.71	−0.66	−0.53	−8.71	−6.53
European Union	16.83	15.08	15.33	15.20	5.04	5.30	5.38	5.40	84.78	79.88	82.52	82.06	−0.46	−0.56	2.17	2.72
France	5.12	4.52	4.70	4.62	6.40	6.48	6.57	6.68	32.78	29.25	30.90	30.85	−0.05	−0.16	1.60	5.46
United Kingdom	2.06	1.76	1.80	1.80	6.80	7.35	7.39	7.39	14.00	12.95	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.70
Germany	2.60	2.40	2.45	2.44	5.98	6.58	6.73	6.75	15.54	15.77	16.50	16.48	−0.02	−0.12	0.71	4.52
Canada	13.83	12.38	10.92	10.92	2.16	2.20	2.14	2.14	29.87	27.23	23.35	23.35	0.00	0.00	−3.88	−14.26
Australia	9.10	9.52	8.18	8.18	1.78	1.77	1.10	1.08	16.18	16.90	9.00	8.80	−0.20	−2.19	−8.10	−47.91
Argentina	4.20	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.33	1.96	2.14	2.14	9.80	9.40	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	1.10	11.70
Major Importers	90.01	88.93	86.37	86.37	2.47	2.52	2.37	2.37	222.03	224.00	205.00	204.90	−0.10	−0.05	−19.11	−8.53
China	30.50	30.24	29.60	29.60	3.33	3.52	3.48	3.48	101.59	106.39	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00	−3.39	−3.19
FSU−12	46.68	44.49	41.84	41.84	1.90	1.84	1.42	1.42	88.46	82.01	59.51	59.51	0.00	0.00	−22.50	−27.44
Russia	24.28	23.52	22.15	22.15	1.90	1.85	1.45	1.45	46.17	43.50	32.10	32.10	0.00	0.00	−11.40	−26.21
Ukraine	6.33	5.75	4.50	4.50	3.08	3.80	3.07	3.07	19.51	21.83	13.80	13.80	0.00	0.00	−8.03	−36.78
Kazakhstan	13.88	12.75	12.60	12.60	1.32	0.91	0.72	0.72	18.29	11.59	9.10	9.10	0.00	0.00	−2.48	−21.45
Baltic States	0.46	0.52	0.36	0.36	2.75	2.62	2.50	2.50	1.26	1.36	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	−0.45	−32.99
Eastern Europe	8.15	9.97	10.07	10.07	3.24	3.07	3.38	3.37	26.42	30.62	34.08	33.98	−0.10	−0.29	3.36	10.97
Poland	2.41	2.50	2.40	2.40	3.06	3.30	3.21	3.21	7.37	8.24	7.70	7.70	0.00	0.00	−0.54	−6.58
Romania	1.48	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.07	2.30	2.58	2.58	3.05	5.30	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.90	16.98
Egypt	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.90	5.26	5.35	5.44	5.44	4.62	4.78	4.90	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.51
Morocco	2.23	2.31	3.05	3.05	0.70	0.66	1.80	1.80	1.56	1.52	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	3.98	261.84
Brazil	2.00	1.41	1.45	1.45	1.37	1.50	1.38	1.38	2.74	2.11	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−5.08
Other Foreign	63.52	65.96	64.70	65.17	2.08	2.07	2.02	2.02	132.07	136.32	130.60	131.88	1.29	0.98	−4.44	−3.26
India	23.26	24.59	24.45	24.92	2.39	2.33	2.36	2.37	55.69	57.21	57.80	59.13	1.33	2.30	1.92	3.36
Turkey	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80	1.76	1.86	1.59	1.59	15.50	16.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	−2.50	−15.15
Pakistan	7.88	8.30	8.06	8.06	1.99	1.95	1.87	1.87	15.68	16.16	15.10	15.10	0.00	0.00	−1.06	−6.54
Mexico	0.76	0.71	0.75	0.75	4.20	4.20	4.27	4.27	3.20	3.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.91	0.80	0.56	0.58	4.49	4.53	4.30	4.31	4.07	3.60	2.40	2.50	0.10	4.17	−1.10	−30.56
Rep. of South Africa	0.74	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.77	1.85	1.71	1.71	1.32	1.98	1.77	1.77	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−10.18
Others	21.17	21.64	21.05	21.03	1.73	1.75	1.73	1.72	36.61	37.88	36.32	36.18	−0.14	−0.40	−1.70	−4.49

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	318.87	311.09	310.02	309.91	2.71	2.53	2.79	2.78	863.03	786.30	863.88	860.79	−3.10	−0.36	74.49	9.47
United States	38.97	33.50	37.63	37.63	7.12	5.57	7.58	7.58	277.42	186.45	285.05	285.05	0.00	0.00	98.60	52.88
Total Foreign	279.90	277.60	272.39	272.28	2.09	2.16	2.12	2.11	585.61	599.85	578.83	575.74	−3.10	−0.53	−24.11	−4.02
Major Exporters	20.96	22.10	19.81	19.93	2.68	2.89	2.68	2.57	56.10	63.85	53.08	51.17	−1.91	−3.60	−12.68	−19.86
Canada	6.22	6.90	6.98	6.98	3.13	3.49	3.36	3.36	19.49	24.04	23.46	23.46	0.00	0.00	−0.58	−2.42
Argentina	3.84	3.71	3.75	3.75	3.67	3.58	3.66	3.66	14.08	13.29	13.70	13.70	0.00	0.00	0.41	3.06
Australia	4.71	5.24	3.66	3.78	1.75	1.88	1.19	1.18	8.25	9.85	4.36	4.45	0.09	2.06	−5.40	−54.83
South Africa, Rep.	4.82	4.99	4.07	4.07	2.22	2.72	1.86	1.37	10.73	13.59	7.57	5.57	−2.00	−26.44	−8.03	−59.05
Thailand	1.37	1.25	1.36	1.36	2.59	2.46	2.94	2.94	3.55	3.08	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	29.87
Major Importers	99.83	98.48	95.53	95.41	2.51	2.57	2.48	2.49	250.29	253.41	237.23	237.43	0.21	0.09	−15.97	−6.30
FSU−12	51.30	52.01	49.46	49.46	1.81	1.77	1.63	1.63	92.62	92.06	80.87	80.87	0.00	0.00	−11.19	−12.15
Russia	33.36	32.09	30.25	30.25	1.67	1.59	1.50	1.50	55.79	50.89	45.25	45.25	0.00	0.00	−5.64	−11.08
Ukraine	5.81	6.75	7.30	7.30	2.68	3.00	2.72	2.72	15.59	20.28	19.83	19.83	0.00	0.00	−0.45	−2.22
Kazakhstan	7.93	8.80	7.74	7.74	1.33	1.06	0.89	0.89	10.58	9.37	6.86	6.86	0.00	0.00	−2.51	−26.80
Baltic States	1.76	1.53	1.48	1.48	1.50	2.06	1.71	1.71	2.63	3.15	2.54	2.54	0.00	0.00	−0.61	−19.26
European Union	18.09	16.74	16.45	16.33	4.56	4.95	4.72	4.75	82.43	82.87	77.59	77.53	−0.05	−0.07	−5.34	−6.44
Germany	3.92	3.83	3.85	3.80	4.91	5.17	5.18	5.22	19.22	19.78	19.95	19.83	−0.12	−0.59	0.06	0.29
France	4.16	3.94	3.53	3.47	6.68	6.60	6.36	6.42	27.81	25.99	22.42	22.26	−0.16	−0.71	−3.73	−14.35
Eastern Europe	16.83	16.65	16.56	16.56	2.57	2.67	2.82	2.83	43.24	44.37	46.62	46.88	0.26	0.56	2.51	5.67
Poland	5.92	6.04	6.01	6.01	2.13	2.52	2.35	2.35	12.59	15.24	14.13	14.13	0.00	0.00	−1.11	−7.32
Romania	4.31	4.13	4.17	4.17	2.10	2.46	2.58	2.58	9.05	10.13	10.76	10.76	0.00	0.00	0.62	6.13
Czechoslovakia	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	3.89	3.77	3.85	3.85	4.84	4.71	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	6.27
Mexico	9.14	8.95	8.87	8.87	2.18	2.19	2.11	2.11	19.93	19.59	18.70	18.70	0.00	0.00	−0.89	−4.54
Other W. Europe	2.71	2.61	2.70	2.70	3.49	4.36	4.04	4.04	9.44	11.38	10.91	10.91	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−4.10
Other Foreign	159.11	157.03	157.06	156.94	1.75	1.80	1.84	1.83	279.23	282.59	288.53	287.13	−1.39	−0.48	4.54	1.61
China	26.00	25.81	26.15	26.15	4.17	4.52	4.53	4.42	108.36	116.74	118.40	115.60	−2.80	−2.36	−1.14	−0.98
India	34.82	33.19	34.50	34.50	1.07	0.94	1.05	1.05	37.23	31.15	36.10	36.10	0.00	0.00	4.95	15.89
Brazil	12.83	14.14	13.50	14.00	2.33	2.32	2.35	2.38	29.86	32.75	31.76	33.26	1.50	4.72	0.51	1.56
Turkey	4.49	4.60	4.56	4.56	2.09	2.27	2.06	2.06	9.37	10.44	9.38	9.38	0.00	0.00	−1.06	−10.16
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.00	3.00	1.85	1.83	1.73	1.73	5.65	5.40	5.20	5.20	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−3.70
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.20	3.10	1.44	1.62	1.50	1.55	4.81	5.03	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−4.57
Others	74.60	73.25	72.16	71.64	1.13	1.11	1.15	1.16	83.95	81.09	82.90	82.80	−0.09	−0.11	1.71	2.11

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	131.73	128.98	130.96	131.20	4.05	3.63	4.23	4.21	533.22	467.88	554.54	551.87	−2.68	−0.48	83.98	17.95
United States	29.17	25.46	29.51	29.51	8.25	6.32	8.70	8.70	240.72	160.95	256.63	256.63	0.00	0.00	95.68	59.44
Total Foreign	102.56	103.52	101.45	101.69	2.85	2.96	2.94	2.90	292.50	306.93	297.92	295.24	−2.68	−0.90	−11.69	−3.81
Major Exporters	7.34	7.40	6.70	6.70	3.21	3.48	3.18	2.88	23.59	25.78	21.30	19.30	−2.00	−9.39	−6.48	−25.12
Argentina	2.45	2.40	2.50	2.50	4.16	4.17	4.20	4.20	10.20	10.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.00
South Africa	3.66	3.90	3.00	3.00	2.73	3.30	2.33	1.67	9.99	12.88	7.00	5.00	−2.00	−28.57	−7.88	−61.17
Thailand	1.23	1.10	1.20	1.20	2.76	2.64	3.17	3.17	3.40	2.90	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.90	31.03
Major Importers	22.51	22.09	21.30	21.24	3.36	3.50	3.40	3.42	75.63	77.25	72.37	72.62	0.25	0.35	−4.62	−5.99
Eastern Europe	7.72	7.20	7.06	7.06	2.68	2.80	3.17	3.21	20.71	20.16	22.39	22.65	0.26	1.16	2.48	12.32
Romania	3.33	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.05	2.58	2.83	2.83	6.83	8.00	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	6.25
Yugoslavia	2.26	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.94	2.81	3.10	3.22	6.65	5.91	6.50	6.76	0.26	4.00	0.85	14.34
European Union	3.70	3.61	3.54	3.48	7.86	8.01	7.60	7.73	29.11	28.95	26.93	26.92	−0.01	−0.02	−2.03	−7.01
France	1.86	1.85	1.70	1.64	7.98	8.03	7.50	7.71	14.87	14.84	12.75	12.64	−0.11	−0.86	−2.20	−14.84
Italy	0.85	0.93	0.90	0.90	8.68	8.66	8.33	8.44	7.41	8.03	7.50	7.60	0.10	1.33	−0.43	−5.34
Mexico	8.10	8.00	7.90	7.90	2.10	2.13	2.03	2.03	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	−1.00	−5.88
FSU−12	2.70	2.99	2.53	2.53	2.63	3.02	2.02	2.02	7.09	9.02	5.12	5.12	0.00	0.00	−3.90	−43.27
Russia	0.81	0.81	0.50	0.50	2.64	3.04	1.80	1.80	2.14	2.45	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	−1.55	−63.22
Ukraine	1.16	1.33	1.25	1.25	2.46	2.84	2.16	2.16	2.85	3.78	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	−1.08	−28.57
Other W. Europe	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	6.63	8.76	8.13	8.13	1.34	1.74	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	−0.17	−9.98
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.55	4.46	4.65	4.65	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.81
Other Foreign	72.71	74.03	73.44	73.75	2.66	2.75	2.78	2.76	193.29	203.91	204.25	203.32	−0.93	−0.46	−0.59	−0.29
China	21.04	20.69	21.00	21.00	4.53	4.96	4.95	4.86	95.38	102.70	104.00	102.00	−2.00	−1.92	−0.70	−0.68
Brazil	12.40	13.68	13.00	13.50	2.35	2.34	2.38	2.41	29.20	32.00	31.00	32.50	1.50	4.84	0.50	1.56
India	6.02	5.99	6.10	6.10	1.69	1.58	1.72	1.72	10.20	9.48	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	1.02	10.76
Canada	0.86	0.99	0.96	0.96	5.70	6.59	7.38	7.38	4.88	6.50	7.05	7.05	0.00	0.00	0.55	8.44
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.00	3.00	1.85	1.83	1.73	1.73	5.65	5.40	5.20	5.20	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−3.70
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.20	3.10	1.44	1.62	1.50	1.55	4.81	5.03	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−4.57
Egypt	0.75	0.80	0.75	0.75	6.00	6.15	6.27	6.27	4.50	4.94	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−4.86
Zimbabwe	1.20	1.40	1.10	1.00	1.67	1.64	1.82	1.30	2.00	2.30	2.00	1.30	−0.70	−35.00	−1.00	−43.48
Others	24.06	24.44	24.34	24.35	1.52	1.46	1.44	1.45	36.66	35.56	35.00	35.27	0.27	0.77	−0.29	−0.82

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	72.72	74.53	73.57	73.17	2.28	2.28	2.19	2.21	165.67	169.98	161.45	161.46	0.01	0.00	−8.52	−5.01
United States	2.95	2.73	2.70	2.70	3.36	3.17	3.03	3.03	9.91	8.67	8.16	8.16	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−5.82
Total Foreign	69.77	71.80	70.87	70.47	2.23	2.25	2.16	2.18	155.76	161.31	153.29	153.30	0.01	0.01	−8.01	−4.97
European Union	11.43	10.12	9.81	9.76	3.79	4.22	4.00	4.01	43.32	42.67	39.23	39.19	−0.04	−0.11	−3.48	−8.16
Denmark	0.89	0.71	0.69	0.70	3.33	4.73	4.86	4.94	2.97	3.37	3.35	3.46	0.11	3.28	0.09	2.70
France	1.80	1.62	1.40	1.40	5.88	5.53	5.57	5.53	10.58	8.98	7.80	7.74	−0.06	−0.77	−1.24	−13.82
Germany	2.41	2.20	2.10	2.07	5.06	5.00	5.19	5.27	12.20	11.00	10.90	10.90	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−0.91
Italy	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.40	3.87	3.81	3.75	3.75	1.74	1.62	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.12	−7.35
Spain	4.01	3.48	3.58	3.58	1.52	2.74	2.09	2.09	6.11	9.52	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	−2.02	−21.22
United Kingdom	1.31	1.18	1.10	1.10	5.61	5.12	5.27	5.27	7.35	6.04	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−3.97
FSU−12	25.96	28.91	29.68	29.68	1.95	1.82	1.74	1.74	50.71	52.56	51.65	51.65	0.00	0.00	−0.90	−1.72
Russia	14.56	15.45	16.40	16.40	1.85	1.72	1.65	1.65	26.99	26.63	27.10	27.10	0.00	0.00	0.47	1.77
Ukraine	3.45	4.22	5.00	5.00	2.93	3.20	3.00	3.00	10.11	13.50	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	11.11
Kazakhstan	5.72	7.00	6.10	6.10	1.49	1.02	0.84	0.84	8.51	7.15	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	−2.05	−28.65
Baltic States	1.23	0.95	1.04	1.04	1.37	2.15	1.74	1.74	1.69	2.04	1.82	1.82	0.00	0.00	−0.22	−10.61
Eastern Europe	3.67	3.74	3.57	3.57	3.11	2.89	3.06	3.06	11.44	10.81	10.93	10.93	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.16
Poland	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.00	2.35	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.82	3.30	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	−0.60	−18.18
Czechoslovakia	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.90	4.00	3.73	3.89	3.89	3.55	3.30	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	6.06
Romania	0.63	0.64	0.76	0.76	2.67	2.42	2.11	2.11	1.68	1.55	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.23
Canada	3.79	4.16	4.09	4.09	2.88	3.12	2.86	2.86	10.92	12.97	11.69	11.69	0.00	0.00	−1.28	−9.88
Other W. Europe	1.42	1.35	1.44	1.44	3.47	3.99	3.96	3.96	4.92	5.39	5.70	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.31	5.83
Sweden	0.43	0.39	0.45	0.45	2.92	4.28	3.78	3.78	1.26	1.67	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.74
Turkey	3.44	3.55	3.70	3.70	1.89	2.06	1.89	1.89	6.50	7.30	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−4.11
Australia	2.98	3.64	2.47	2.47	1.83	1.91	1.12	1.06	5.46	6.96	2.76	2.61	−0.15	−5.43	−4.35	−62.48
China	1.25	1.23	1.20	1.20	3.20	3.43	3.33	3.17	4.00	4.20	4.00	3.80	−0.20	−5.00	−0.40	−9.52
Morocco	2.23	2.15	2.60	2.60	0.48	0.47	1.43	1.43	1.08	1.02	3.72	3.72	0.00	0.00	2.70	265.06
India	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.90	1.79	1.65	1.78	1.78	1.70	1.51	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.09	5.96
Others	11.41	11.10	10.37	10.02	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.36	14.02	13.90	13.18	13.59	0.40	3.03	−0.31	−2.23

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.06	19.71	19.62	19.63	1.68	1.80	1.68	1.68	33.60	35.38	32.97	33.02	0.05	0.16	−2.36	−6.68
United States	1.82	1.54	1.63	1.63	2.35	1.95	2.05	2.05	4.27	3.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.34	11.16
Total Foreign	18.24	18.17	18.00	18.00	1.61	1.78	1.65	1.65	29.33	32.38	29.63	29.69	0.05	0.18	−2.70	−8.33
FSU−12	9.85	9.80	9.85	9.85	1.42	1.49	1.37	1.37	13.97	14.63	13.53	13.53	0.00	0.00	−1.10	−7.51
Russia	8.54	8.39	8.35	8.35	1.32	1.38	1.29	1.29	11.24	11.54	10.75	10.75	0.00	0.00	−0.79	−6.84
Ukraine	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50	2.52	2.94	2.20	2.20	1.25	1.50	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−26.67
Belarus	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	2.17	2.28	2.27	2.27	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.90	1.81	1.45	1.45	0.16	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−26.42
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.10	2.99	2.90	2.90	1.95	2.32	2.05	2.05	6.05	6.93	5.93	5.94	0.01	0.17	−1.00	−14.38
Canada	1.24	1.34	1.51	1.51	2.28	2.65	2.45	2.45	2.82	3.55	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.15	4.25
Sweden	0.34	0.30	0.32	0.32	2.36	4.32	3.31	3.31	0.81	1.30	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−18.15
Australia	1.17	1.00	0.72	0.72	1.68	1.66	0.93	0.94	1.97	1.65	0.67	0.68	0.01	1.50	−0.98	−59.12
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.29	1.25	1.43	1.43	0.45	0.44	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.06	14.42
Other Foreign	5.12	5.22	5.09	5.10	1.79	2.02	1.95	1.96	9.16	10.52	9.96	10.00	0.04	0.44	−0.52	−4.97
China	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.50	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	0.64	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−6.25
European Union	1.26	1.31	1.34	1.34	2.85	3.21	3.02	3.04	3.58	4.22	4.03	4.08	0.04	1.09	−0.15	−3.48
France	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	4.24	4.22	4.19	4.25	0.70	0.71	0.67	0.68	0.01	1.49	−0.03	−4.63
Germany	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.40	3.67	4.82	4.13	4.16	1.31	1.73	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.79	−0.07	−3.93
Italy	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	2.28	2.58	2.48	2.55	0.33	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.01	2.78	−0.00	−0.54
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	5.00	5.00	5.39	5.39	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.00
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.86	2.07	1.98	1.98	2.22	2.71	2.58	2.58	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−4.81
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.00	3.24	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.07	27.27
Poland	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.62	1.84	2.34	1.94	1.94	1.23	1.50	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−20.00
Yugoslavia	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.12	1.80	1.77	1.67	1.67	0.09	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−13.04
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.34	3.16	3.64	3.53	3.53	1.06	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.39	3.75	2.50	2.50	0.32	0.45	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−33.33
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.93	2.00	2.00	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.14
Others	1.51	1.46	1.35	1.35	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.06	1.03	0.95	0.95	−0.00	−0.00	−0.08	−7.41

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.					
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	14.10	12.83	10.66	10.64	2.03	2.03	2.08	2.08	28.64	26.06	22.16	22.11	−0.05	−0.23	−3.95	−15.18
United States	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.84	1.71	1.73	1.73	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.60
Total Foreign	13.94	12.67	10.49	10.47	2.03	2.04	2.08	2.08	28.35	25.80	21.87	21.82	−0.05	−0.23	−3.97	−15.41
FSU−12	9.71	8.12	5.76	5.76	1.92	1.75	1.67	1.67	18.64	14.20	9.61	9.61	0.00	0.00	−4.59	−32.30
Russia	7.57	5.99	3.90	3.90	1.83	1.53	1.54	1.54	13.89	9.15	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−3.15	−34.43
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.35	0.35	2.32	2.41	2.00	2.00	1.16	1.20	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−41.67
Belarus	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	3.06	2.93	2.40	2.40	3.06	3.00	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	−0.60	−20.00
Baltic States	0.35	0.42	0.29	0.29	2.23	1.93	1.74	1.74	0.79	0.81	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.31	−38.35
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.19	1.92	1.98	2.12	2.12	0.27	0.32	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.07	23.51
Other Foreign	3.74	3.97	4.26	4.24	2.31	2.64	2.67	2.67	8.66	10.47	11.37	11.32	−0.05	−0.44	0.85	8.10
Eastern Europe	2.27	2.45	2.68	2.68	1.98	2.26	2.23	2.23	4.51	5.54	5.98	5.98	0.00	0.00	0.44	8.04
Hungary	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	2.00	1.57	2.22	2.22	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.09	81.82
Poland	2.03	2.20	2.40	2.40	1.96	2.27	2.21	2.21	3.98	5.00	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	6.00
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.67
European Union	1.06	1.07	1.14	1.12	3.17	3.73	3.93	3.96	3.37	3.99	4.50	4.45	−0.05	−1.11	0.45	11.40
Denmark	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	3.50	4.25	4.22	4.22	0.31	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.06	17.65
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.94	3.94	3.60	3.60	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.76
Germany	0.62	0.66	0.74	0.72	3.94	4.52	4.73	4.79	2.42	2.98	3.50	3.45	−0.05	−1.43	0.47	15.62
Spain	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	1.24	1.75	1.36	1.36	0.23	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−26.67
Other W. Europe	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.13	3.91	4.15	4.09	4.09	0.47	0.61	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−14.75
Austria	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.03	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.45
Sweden	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	4.12	4.60	4.50	4.50	0.14	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−21.74
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.39	1.47	1.47	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.02	8.70
Others	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.65	0.74	0.85	0.85	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.12	−0.00	−0.00	0.02	17.82

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	40.05	37.44	37.37	37.47	1.61	1.39	1.52	1.50	64.32	51.97	56.65	56.25	−0.40	−0.70	4.28	8.24
United States	4.88	3.61	3.63	3.63	4.56	3.76	4.58	4.58	22.23	13.57	16.64	16.64	0.00	0.00	3.07	22.62
Total Foreign	35.17	33.83	33.74	33.84	1.20	1.14	1.19	1.17	42.09	38.40	40.01	39.62	−0.40	−0.99	1.21	3.16
India	13.11	12.88	12.80	12.80	0.99	0.89	0.98	0.98	12.96	11.52	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.98	8.51
China	1.30	1.34	1.50	1.50	3.65	3.73	3.87	3.47	4.74	5.00	5.80	5.20	−0.60	−10.34	0.20	4.00
Mexico	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.62	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.39	2.38	2.04	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.94
Nigeria	4.80	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.83	3.80	3.70	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.70
Sudan	4.50	3.70	4.00	4.00	0.90	0.65	0.75	0.75	4.05	2.40	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	25.00
Argentina	0.72	0.65	0.63	0.63	3.95	3.51	3.49	3.49	2.83	2.27	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−3.08
Australia	0.43	0.49	0.35	0.47	1.28	1.89	1.86	1.91	0.56	0.93	0.65	0.90	0.25	38.46	−0.03	−3.54
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.41	1.30	1.24	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−4.17
Colombia	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.25	3.08	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.62	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.17
Venezuela	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.20	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.53	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	4.73	5.29	4.62	4.62	0.62	0.74	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	−0.14	−18.92
Yemen	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.65	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.92	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.00
Niger	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.30	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.10	28.57
Rep. of South Africa	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.13	2.52	2.68	1.92	1.92	0.43	0.43	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−42.13
Thailand	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.07	1.20	1.25	1.25	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.02	11.11
Others	21.92	20.80	20.78	20.88	1.32	1.28	1.31	1.29	28.98	26.70	27.31	26.92	−0.40	−1.45	0.21	0.81

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	145.15	144.24	144.77	144.45	3.59	3.63	3.61	3.63	352.58	352.16	353.31	354.25	0.94	0.27	2.09	0.59
United States	1.27	1.15	1.34	1.34	6.43	6.18	6.68	6.68	5.70	4.96	6.28	6.55	0.27	4.30	1.59	32.14
Total Foreign	143.89	143.10	143.43	143.11	3.57	3.61	3.59	3.60	346.88	347.20	347.03	347.70	0.67	0.19	0.50	0.14
Major Exporters	22.50	22.73	23.36	23.36	2.65	2.75	2.75	2.75	38.36	40.07	41.12	41.12	0.00	0.00	1.06	2.63
Vietnam	6.51	6.40	6.45	6.45	3.33	3.47	3.46	3.46	14.32	14.65	14.75	14.75	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.68
Thailand	9.16	8.70	9.30	9.30	2.17	2.21	2.26	2.26	13.15	12.67	13.86	13.86	0.00	0.00	1.19	9.37
Burma	4.86	5.44	5.50	5.50	2.76	2.77	2.82	2.82	7.77	8.75	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.86
Pakistan	1.97	2.19	2.11	2.11	2.37	2.74	2.50	2.50	3.12	4.00	3.51	3.51	0.00	0.00	−0.48	−12.09
Major Importers	14.53	14.43	13.98	14.00	4.18	4.24	4.17	4.18	40.57	40.13	39.01	39.11	0.10	0.26	−1.02	−2.55
Indonesia	11.10	11.00	10.54	10.54	4.34	4.38	4.36	4.36	31.35	31.32	29.90	29.90	0.00	0.00	−1.42	−4.53
Rep. of Korea	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.12	6.27	5.73	6.17	6.17	5.33	4.75	5.06	5.06	0.00	0.00	0.31	6.53
European Union	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.36	5.98	8.59	5.56	5.75	1.40	1.28	1.24	1.34	0.10	8.06	0.06	4.85
Iran	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.62	3.75	4.26	4.36	4.36	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.88
Nigeria	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	1.28	1.42	1.21	1.21	0.50	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−13.79
Other Foreign	106.86	105.94	106.09	105.75	3.88	3.91	3.90	3.92	267.95	267.01	266.90	267.47	0.57	0.21	0.47	0.18
China	32.09	30.36	30.00	30.00	5.80	5.85	5.79	5.79	130.35	124.39	121.50	121.50	0.00	0.00	−2.89	−2.32
India	41.40	42.03	42.50	42.50	2.63	2.82	2.75	2.77	72.61	78.97	78.00	78.50	0.50	0.64	−0.47	−0.60
Bangladesh	10.16	9.98	10.00	9.72	2.71	2.71	2.70	2.72	18.34	18.04	18.00	17.60	−0.40	−2.22	−0.44	−2.44
Japan	2.11	2.14	2.20	2.20	6.28	4.58	6.81	6.81	9.62	7.13	10.90	10.90	0.00	0.00	3.77	52.90
Brazil	4.38	4.38	4.30	4.30	2.26	2.40	2.45	2.52	6.73	7.15	7.15	7.38	0.23	3.19	0.23	3.19
Philippines	3.24	3.45	3.50	3.47	2.94	2.88	2.86	2.93	6.19	6.45	6.50	6.60	0.10	1.54	0.15	2.33
Taiwan	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.37	5.19	5.49	5.49	5.49	1.50	1.64	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.14	−8.31
FSU−12	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.55	3.06	3.16	2.82	2.82	1.23	1.27	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	−0.27	−21.11
Russia	0.27	0.26	0.20	0.20	2.85	2.96	2.69	2.69	0.49	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−30.00
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	7.64	8.20	7.72	8.96	0.68	0.77	0.75	0.81	0.07	9.26	0.04	5.17
Others	12.34	12.46	12.54	12.52	2.68	2.73	2.73	2.75	20.70	21.20	21.61	21.68	0.08	0.35	0.48	2.28

March 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	227.47	227.65	253.59	257.48	3.89	1.53	29.83	13.10
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.02	168.16	172.68	176.56	3.89	2.25	8.41	5.00
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.92	4.74	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.25	5.34
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.00	4.25	4.37	4.46	0.09	2.04	0.21	5.04
Major Oilseeds 2/	145.53	148.19	155.51	156.37	1.50	1.48	1.57	1.59	218.55	218.67	244.23	248.03	3.80	1.56	29.36	13.43
United States 2/	29.62	30.15	32.31	32.31	2.31	1.97	2.50	2.50	68.44	59.50	80.92	80.92	0.00	0.00	21.42	36.01
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	115.91	118.04	123.20	124.06	1.30	1.35	1.33	1.35	150.11	159.17	163.32	167.12	3.80	2.33	7.94	4.99
China	23.83	23.86	25.10	25.86	1.39	1.61	1.51	1.60	33.04	38.32	37.98	41.39	3.41	8.98	3.06	7.99
Brazil	11.93	12.62	12.85	12.85	1.96	2.02	2.02	2.03	23.38	25.53	25.89	26.09	0.20	0.77	0.56	2.19
India	27.92	28.53	28.65	28.65	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.79	22.68	22.72	22.73	22.73	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04
Argentina	7.64	8.11	8.86	8.86	1.95	2.06	2.00	2.01	14.91	16.73	17.72	17.76	0.05	0.25	1.03	6.13
FSU−12	8.99	8.88	8.90	8.90	1.15	1.13	1.01	1.01	10.32	10.05	8.99	8.99	0.00	0.00	−1.06	−10.57
Russia	3.71	3.66	3.80	3.80	1.01	0.92	0.81	0.81	3.74	3.35	3.06	3.06	0.00	0.00	−0.29	−8.66
Ukraine	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.36	1.33	0.99	0.99	2.42	2.38	1.77	1.77	0.00	0.00	−0.61	−25.68
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.60	1.60	2.38	2.49	2.41	2.41	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−3.06
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.25	1.25	0.71	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−3.64
Canada	3.54	4.90	6.66	6.66	1.52	1.51	1.44	1.44	5.38	7.41	9.62	9.62	0.00	0.00	2.21	29.81
European Union	5.71	5.59	5.95	5.95	2.06	1.90	2.03	2.03	11.76	10.63	12.10	12.05	−0.05	−0.41	1.42	13.38
France	1.71	1.44	1.83	1.83	2.33	2.31	2.32	2.29	3.99	3.32	4.24	4.19	−0.05	−1.18	0.87	26.20
Italy	0.48	0.29	0.42	0.42	2.78	2.81	2.59	2.59	1.34	0.82	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.27	33.37
Germany	1.07	1.09	1.26	1.26	2.62	2.81	2.66	2.66	2.79	3.06	3.35	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.29	9.47
Spain	1.47	1.74	1.34	1.34	1.02	0.72	0.87	0.87	1.49	1.26	1.17	1.17	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−6.83
United Kingdom	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.25
Indonesia	2.11	2.10	2.12	2.12	1.24	1.20	1.17	1.17	2.62	2.52	2.49	2.49	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−1.39
Pakistan	3.31	3.27	3.29	3.29	1.05	0.97	0.92	0.92	3.49	3.17	3.03	3.03	0.00	0.00	−0.14	−4.30
Eastern Europe	2.63	2.45	2.31	2.31	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	3.96	3.67	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.65
Poland	0.42	0.35	0.34	0.34	1.81	1.70	2.02	2.02	0.76	0.60	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.08	13.95
Romania	0.73	0.67	0.64	0.64	1.02	1.19	1.34	1.34	0.75	0.79	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.07	8.71
Hungary	0.48	0.43	0.45	0.45	1.74	1.74	1.54	1.54	0.84	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−7.86
Turkey	1.41	1.22	1.36	1.36	1.43	1.49	1.50	1.50	2.02	1.81	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.24	13.00
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	1.09	1.13	0.98	0.98	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27
Paraguay	1.29	1.46	1.40	1.40	1.57	1.40	1.50	1.60	2.02	2.04	2.09	2.24	0.15	7.17	0.20	9.79
Mexico	0.45	0.35	0.45	0.45	1.73	1.85	1.79	1.79	0.77	0.64	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.17	26.09
Others	15.09	14.62	15.24	15.34	0.91	0.95	0.92	0.92	13.68	13.85	14.06	14.11	0.04	0.31	0.26	1.87

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	56.67	60.36	62.11	62.64	2.07	1.95	2.18	2.20	117.23	117.47	135.12	137.91	2.79	2.06	20.44	17.40
United States	23.57	23.21	24.74	24.74	2.53	2.19	2.81	2.81	59.61	50.92	69.63	69.63	0.00	0.00	18.71	36.74
Total Foreign	33.11	37.16	37.37	37.90	1.74	1.79	1.75	1.80	57.62	66.55	65.50	68.28	2.79	4.25	1.73	2.61
Major Exporters	16.51	17.89	17.98	17.98	3.35	2.17	2.19	2.21	35.60	38.80	39.45	39.80	0.35	0.89	1.00	2.58
Brazil	10.63	11.44	11.40	11.40	2.12	2.16	2.18	2.20	22.50	24.70	24.90	25.10	0.20	0.80	0.40	1.62
Argentina	4.90	5.40	5.50	5.50	2.32	2.28	2.31	2.31	11.35	12.30	12.70	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.40	3.25
Paraguay	0.98	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.79	1.71	1.72	1.86	1.75	1.80	1.85	2.00	0.15	8.11	0.20	11.11
Other Foreign	16.60	19.27	19.39	19.93	1.33	1.44	1.34	1.43	22.02	27.75	26.05	28.48	2.44	9.35	0.73	2.65
China	7.22	9.45	9.70	10.27	1.43	1.62	1.42	1.59	10.30	15.31	13.80	16.30	2.50	18.12	0.99	6.47
Canada	0.56	0.72	0.82	0.82	2.48	2.57	2.75	2.75	1.39	1.85	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.40	21.68
Eastern Europe	0.30	0.20	0.16	0.16	1.06	1.29	1.56	1.56	0.32	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.45
European Union	0.42	0.23	0.31	0.31	2.84	3.02	2.93	2.93	1.18	0.69	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	29.52
India	3.63	4.25	3.95	3.95	0.86	0.94	0.84	0.84	3.11	4.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	−0.70	−17.50
Indonesia	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.16	1.11	1.07	1.07	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−3.03
FSU−12	0.79	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.81	0.86	0.70	0.70	0.63	0.65	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−23.49
Russia	0.65	0.63	0.58	0.58	0.78	0.80	0.62	0.62	0.51	0.50	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	−0.14	−27.57
Ukraine	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.78	1.25	1.13	1.13	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−10.00
Mexico	0.31	0.22	0.23	0.23	1.88	2.15	2.17	2.17	0.57	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.02	3.81
Thailand	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.35	1.40	1.40	1.39	1.36	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.48	−0.02	−4.00	0.00	0.00
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.71	1.16	1.38	1.38	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	8.91
Bolivia	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.30	1.96	1.93	1.83	1.83	0.47	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.77
Rep. of Korea	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	1.68	1.45	1.55	1.55	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	2.11	2.05	2.12	2.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.11	−0.02	−17.32	−0.02	−14.63
Others	0.73	0.74	0.79	0.77	1.38	1.44	1.41	1.41	1.01	1.07	1.11	1.09	−0.02	−1.99	0.01	1.12

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	32.34	30.61	32.24	32.24	0.98	0.96	1.00	0.99	31.63	29.48	32.08	32.07	–0.01	–0.04	2.59	8.77
United States	4.50	5.17	5.39	5.39	1.26	1.11	1.29	1.29	5.65	5.75	6.96	6.96	0.00	0.00	1.20	20.91
Total Foreign	27.83	25.44	26.84	26.84	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	25.98	23.73	25.12	25.11	–0.01	–0.05	1.38	5.83
China	6.84	5.00	5.55	5.55	1.12	1.27	1.30	1.30	7.66	6.37	7.23	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.86	13.42
FSU–12	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	1.27	1.36	1.39	1.39	3.68	3.84	3.74	3.74	0.00	0.00	–0.09	–2.40
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.60	1.60	2.37	2.48	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	–0.08	–3.06
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.25	1.25	0.71	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	–0.03	–3.64
Pakistan	2.84	2.81	2.82	2.82	1.09	0.98	0.92	0.92	3.08	2.74	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	–0.14	–4.97
India	7.54	7.44	7.60	7.60	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.55	4.67	4.10	4.18	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.05
Brazil	1.22	1.09	1.35	1.35	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.73	0.67	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.16	23.51
Turkey	0.64	0.57	0.58	0.58	1.40	1.64	1.67	1.67	0.89	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.30
African Franc Zone	1.26	1.19	1.30	1.30	0.77	0.74	0.85	0.85	0.97	0.88	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.22	25.54
Australia	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.21	2.02	1.77	1.99	2.02	0.53	0.47	0.41	0.42	0.01	2.70	–0.05	–10.09
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	1.50	1.83	1.63	1.40	0.54	0.68	0.51	0.43	–0.07	–14.23	–0.25	–36.18
Argentina	0.33	0.48	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.84	0.76	0.83	0.25	0.40	0.54	0.58	0.04	8.41	0.18	43.56
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.28	0.87	0.54	0.71	0.71	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greece	0.28	0.35	0.38	0.38	1.57	1.55	1.45	1.45	0.43	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.29
Syria	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	2.25	2.21	1.97	1.97	0.48	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	–0.06	–12.79
Mexico	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.14	1.79	1.61	1.56	1.56	0.08	0.05	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.17	338.00
Colombia	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.97	1.12	0.86	0.86	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	–0.01	–14.00
Sudan	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.99	0.90	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.07	56.56
Others	2.61	2.25	2.46	2.46	0.58	0.54	0.57	0.57	1.50	1.21	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.29	0.19	15.76

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.36	19.51	19.80	20.10	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.28	23.08	23.92	24.94	25.72	0.79	3.16	1.80	7.52
United States	0.68	0.68	0.65	0.65	2.87	2.25	2.96	2.96	1.94	1.54	1.93	1.93	0.00	0.00	0.40	25.67
Total Foreign	18.68	18.82	19.15	19.45	1.13	1.19	1.20	1.22	21.14	22.38	23.00	23.79	0.79	3.43	1.41	6.28
India	8.35	8.37	8.50	8.50	1.06	0.91	0.99	0.99	8.85	7.63	8.40	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.77	10.15
China	2.99	3.38	3.40	3.60	1.99	2.49	2.41	2.47	5.95	8.42	8.20	8.90	0.70	8.54	0.48	5.70
Indonesia	0.62	0.60	0.61	0.61	1.46	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.73
Senegal	0.93	0.78	0.85	0.95	0.63	0.80	0.75	0.77	0.58	0.62	0.64	0.74	0.10	15.75	0.12	18.55
Burma	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.54	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.85	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.56
Argentina	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.16	1.91	1.77	1.81	1.81	0.21	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.05	21.74
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.15	1.05	1.64	0.97	0.97	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	–0.04	–22.22
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.69	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.16	1.11	1.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	–0.01	–4.55
Mexico	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.31	1.28	1.20	1.20	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	–0.02	–16.52
Others	1.92	1.93	1.95	1.95	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.57	1.57	1.61	1.60	–0.01	–0.75	0.02	1.46

March 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.56	17.87	18.91	19.20	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.19	21.29	21.03	22.65	22.80	0.15	0.66	1.77	8.42
United States	0.83	1.01	1.39	1.39	1.41	1.16	1.58	1.58	1.16	1.17	2.19	2.19	0.00	0.00	1.03	88.00
Total Foreign	16.73	16.87	17.52	17.81	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.16	20.13	19.87	20.46	20.61	0.15	0.73	0.74	3.74
FSU−12	4.98	5.02	5.19	5.19	1.14	1.05	0.87	0.87	5.69	5.30	4.49	4.49	0.00	0.00	−0.81	−15.24
Russia	2.89	2.92	3.10	3.10	1.06	0.94	0.84	0.84	3.07	2.76	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−5.69
Ukraine	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.40	1.34	0.97	0.97	2.28	2.20	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	−0.60	−27.27
Argentina	2.30	2.10	2.50	2.50	1.35	1.81	1.68	1.68	3.10	3.80	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	10.53
European Union	2.63	2.84	2.78	2.78	1.51	1.20	1.52	1.50	3.98	3.41	4.21	4.16	−0.05	−1.19	0.75	22.04
France	0.99	0.82	1.03	1.03	2.14	2.00	2.10	2.05	2.11	1.64	2.15	2.10	−0.05	−2.33	0.46	28.05
Spain	1.37	1.70	1.24	1.24	0.98	0.71	0.82	0.82	1.34	1.22	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	−0.19	−15.97
Italy	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.21	2.16	2.22	2.14	2.14	0.26	0.26	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.19	73.08
Eastern Europe	1.71	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.42	1.37	1.42	1.42	2.43	2.34	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−2.40
Hungary	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.41	1.77	1.79	1.57	1.57	0.76	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−7.14
Romania	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.58	1.10	1.18	1.33	1.33	0.62	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.07	10.63
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16	1.86	2.00	1.88	1.88	0.36	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−25.00
Bulgaria	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.40	1.21	0.94	1.13	1.13	0.58	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.27
Czechoslovakia	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.30	2.00	2.20	2.20	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.00
China	0.81	0.72	0.75	0.80	1.82	1.77	1.80	1.88	1.47	1.28	1.35	1.50	0.15	11.11	0.22	17.00
Turkey	0.70	0.58	0.70	0.70	1.40	1.29	1.32	1.32	0.98	0.75	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.18	23.33
India	2.09	2.30	2.40	2.40	0.57	0.65	0.63	0.63	1.19	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.60	0.91	1.10	0.95	0.63	0.36	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−9.52
Australia	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.84	1.18	1.03	1.13	0.05	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.05	47.17	0.03	22.83
Burma	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.62	0.66	0.60	0.60	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−11.76
Others	0.89	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.88	0.98	0.98	0.78	0.82	0.91	0.91	−0.00	−0.00	0.09	10.45

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.62	19.83	22.45	22.39	1.29	1.35	1.31	1.32	25.31	26.76	29.44	29.53	0.09	0.29	2.77	10.35
United States	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.14	1.36	1.51	1.48	1.48	0.07	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.09	77.59
Total Foreign	19.56	19.75	22.31	22.25	1.29	1.35	1.31	1.32	25.24	26.64	29.23	29.32	0.09	0.29	2.68	10.06
India	6.31	6.17	6.20	6.20	0.77	0.89	0.86	0.86	4.87	5.50	5.35	5.35	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−2.73
China	5.98	5.30	5.70	5.64	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.32	7.65	6.94	7.40	7.46	0.06	0.81	0.52	7.49
Canada	2.90	4.10	5.75	5.75	1.33	1.34	1.26	1.26	3.88	5.48	7.23	7.23	0.00	0.00	1.75	31.90
European Union	2.31	2.14	2.44	2.44	2.62	2.78	2.61	2.61	6.06	5.95	6.38	6.38	0.00	0.00	0.44	7.31
France	0.69	0.57	0.71	0.71	2.64	2.74	2.60	2.60	1.81	1.55	1.83	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.28	18.06
Germany	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.07	2.61	2.83	2.67	2.67	2.62	2.85	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.35
United Kingdom	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.25
Denmark	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	2.39	2.54	2.53	2.53	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.12
Eastern Europe	0.61	0.54	0.53	0.53	1.97	1.98	2.19	2.19	1.20	1.07	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.09	8.34
Poland	0.42	0.35	0.34	0.34	1.81	1.70	2.02	2.02	0.76	0.60	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.08	13.95
Czechoslovakia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.80	2.80	2.80	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FSU−12	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.96	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.06
Russia	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.93	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Sweden	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.94	2.20	2.27	2.27	0.25	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.28
Pakistan	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.81	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.26	0.34	0.51	0.52	1.63	1.60	1.04	1.09	0.42	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.03	4.84	0.02	4.07

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.92	4.74	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.25	5.34
Philippines	2.22	1.92	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.18	9.20
Indonesia	1.19	1.27	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.79
India	0.49	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
Mexico	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.00
Sri Lanka	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.10
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.00	4.25	4.37	4.46	0.09	2.04	0.21	5.04
Malaysia	2.14	2.18	2.27	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.08	3.85
Indonesia	0.86	1.03	1.03	1.13	0.10	9.71	0.11	10.24
Nigeria	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.70
Cote d'Ivoire	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	−0.01	−13.92	0.00	1.49
Thailand	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	18.33
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
PALM OIL								
World	13.01	13.40	13.90	14.25	0.35	2.52	0.85	6.36
Malaysia	7.13	7.10	7.55	7.55	0.00	0.00	0.45	6.34
Indonesia	3.25	3.65	3.65	4.00	0.35	9.59	0.35	9.59
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−5.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.73
Colombia	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.06
Thailand	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.05	18.96
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.44

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TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.	1992/93	1993/94	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	32.63	30.63	32.26	32.26	552	547	567	567	82.74	76.93	84.04	84.02	−0.02	−0.02	7.09	9.22
United States	4.51	5.17	5.39	5.39	783	679	796	796	16.22	16.13	19.73	19.73	0.00	0.00	3.59	22.28
Total Foreign	28.12	25.45	26.87	26.87	515	520	521	521	66.52	60.79	64.31	64.29	−0.02	−0.03	3.50	5.76
Major Exporters	17.30	15.08	15.97	15.97	620	656	655	655	49.26	45.44	48.04	48.03	−0.01	−0.02	2.59	5.69
China	6.84	5.00	5.55	5.55	659	749	765	765	20.70	17.20	19.50	19.50	0.00	0.00	2.30	13.37
Pakistan	2.84	2.81	2.82	2.82	543	488	463	463	7.07	6.28	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−4.49
Sudan	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.17	395	392	487	487	0.28	0.24	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.14	56.38
Turkey	0.64	0.57	0.58	0.58	901	1060	1089	1089	2.64	2.77	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.13	4.84
FSU−12	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	701	746	755	755	9.30	9.64	9.36	9.36	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−2.90
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	784	835	871	871	6.00	6.24	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−3.85
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	684	702	683	683	1.79	1.85	1.79	1.79	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−3.35
Other	0.65	0.61	0.63	0.63	505	550	543	543	1.51	1.55	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.42
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	988	1102	983	843	1.62	1.88	1.40	1.20	−0.20	−14.29	−0.68	−36.24
African Franc Zone	1.26	1.18	1.30	1.30	434	446	498	498	2.51	2.43	2.99	2.99	0.00	0.00	0.56	22.89
Southern Hemisphere	2.34	2.20	2.54	2.54	479	494	474	490	5.14	5.00	5.52	5.71	0.19	3.45	0.70	14.08
Argentina	0.33	0.48	0.70	0.70	446	486	443	482	0.67	1.08	1.43	1.55	0.13	8.77	0.47	43.65
Australia	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.21	1424	1246	1317	1341	1.71	1.51	1.24	1.28	0.03	2.82	−0.24	−15.62
Brazil	1.49	1.09	1.35	1.35	310	373	371	371	2.11	1.86	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.44	23.66
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.28	536	324	428	451	0.65	0.55	0.55	0.58	0.03	5.45	0.03	5.26
Major Importers	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.47	849	885	841	841	1.69	1.74	1.82	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.07	4.13
Other Foreign	10.39	9.94	10.43	10.43	326	298	302	302	15.57	13.61	14.46	14.45	−0.01	−0.07	0.84	6.18
India	7.54	7.44	7.60	7.60	316	281	281	281	10.93	9.60	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.04
Others	2.84	2.50	2.83	2.83	356	348	358	358	4.64	4.00	4.66	4.65	−0.01	−0.21	0.65	16.12

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 13–year record of the difference between the March projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the March projection and the final estimate have averaged 3.3 million tons (0.7 percent) and ranged from –8.0 to 6.9 million tons. The March projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1993/94 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.7	3.3	–8.0	6.9	8	5
U.S.	0.0	0.0	–0.1	0.1	6	2
Foreign	0.8	3.3	–8.0	6.9	8	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.7	5.5	–10.9	4.1	9	4
U.S.	0.1	0.1	–0.2	1.3	8	1
Foreign	1.0	5.5	–10.9	4.2	9	4
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.2	3.6	–10.0	2.3	10	3
U.S.	1.1	0.1	–0.2	0.1	5	1
Foreign	1.2	3.6	–9.9	2.3	10	3
SOYBEANS						
World	1.5	1.5	–3.0	1.5	7	6
U.S.	1.1	0.6	–1.6	1.8	6	5
Foreign	2.4	1.1	–2.2	1.6	9	4
		---Million 480–lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	1.0	0.8	–2.9	3.0	5	7
U.S.	0.7	0.1	–0.1	0.3	3	9
Foreign	1.2	0.8	–3.2	2.9	5	7
UNITED STATES		*-------Million bushels-------*				
CORN	0.1	4	–8	38	1	1
SORGHUM	0.1	1	0	4	0	2
BARLEY	0.4	2	–3	11	7	1
OATS	0.1	0	–2	0	3	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1993/94 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 13 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

March 1995 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

MARCH 10, 1995

1 - UNITED STATES

Snow and freezing rain ahead of Arctic air outbreaks protected most wheat from extreme temperature variability in the Great Plains. The cold weather stressed livestock, slowed or stopped early wheat growth and reduced insect populations. Rain and soggy soils limited early fieldwork and slowed small grain development in the southern States. Overall, water supply prospects for the western States are the best in ten years.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Near normal rainfall and cool temperatures in February continue to favor summer crops across Argentina. In southern Brazil, widespread showers favor summer crops, but cause local flooding.

3 - EUROPE

Abundant precipitation and above-average temperatures prevailed across much of Europe in February. Soggy fields slow early spring fieldwork, but the mild weather hastens greening of winter crops by early March. Below-average February rainfall was confined to the Mediterranean region, where unrelenting drought in eastern and southern Spain causes severe water shortages.

4 - FSU-WESTERN

Unusually warm weather in February provides generally favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains. Recently, winter grains in southern Ukraine and extreme southern Russia broke dormancy about 3 weeks earlier than usual.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Below-normal precipitation in February worsened conditions for winter grains in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Recently, much-needed rain covers winter grains over the region, bringing some relief to drought-stressed crops in or nearing the heading stage.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

In February, crop prospects worsened in the western corn belt as persistent dry, warm weather depleted moisture for late-planted crops. In the east, late month heavy showers ended a brief drying trend that reduced moisture for reproductive to filling corn. In early March, scattered, locally heavy showers benefit some immature crops but in general, come too late to significantly improve crop prospects.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Early February showers across Pakistan and northern India boosted moisture reserves for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds. Harvesting is likely underway in central India, where seasonal dryness has maintained crop quality.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Mild February temperatures cause winter wheat to break dormancy 1-3 weeks ahead of schedule. Adequate irrigation supplies exist for early spring wheat growth.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Continued heavy rain in southern and eastern Java exacerbate local flooding and create unfavorable growing conditions for rice. Rainfall was sporadic in western Malaysia's oil palm areas but heavy rain the past 2 weeks in Sarawak caused some flooding. Scattered, mostly light rain continues in grain areas of Vietnam and the Philippines.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Near to above normal February rainfall continues to favor eastern summer crops and eases long-term moisture deficits. Near normal February rainfall benefits northeastern sugarcane.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: SOME DROUGHT RELIEF

Dryness in Morocco, persistent since November 1994, intensified during December. Meknes and Casablanca in Morocco experienced the driest December since 1974. The drought through December in Morocco caused poor emergence and stunted early-winter grain growth, reducing prospects for this year's crop. In January 1995, drought intensified over Moroccan winter grains with crop areas receiving less than 10 millimeters of rainfall. By February, drought in Morocco adversely affected winter wheat and barley development, and placed severe yield-reducing stress on crops and pastures. Chronic dryness continued through February 9. Morocco began receiving rain on February 10 - 11, with 12 to 18 millimeters falling on the 10th and 13 to 23 millimeters falling on the 11th. Total amounts ranged from 25 to 55 millimeters over most crop areas. The rain stabilized conditions for drought-stressed winter grains. During February 12 - 18, dry weather returned to Morocco's winter-grains areas. The following week, February 19 - 25, dry weather combined with above-normal temperatures, aggravating the severe water shortages. Rains returned during February 26 - March 11, with amounts of 10 to 25 millimeters falling each week. These rains were much-needed as winter grains are in or nearing the heading stage during early March. Yields have been permanently lowered due to reduced tiller counts caused by season long drought. However, continued rainfall would help maintain yield levels.

In Algeria and Tunisia, little if any rain fell across the winter-grain areas during December 1 - 19. However, from December 20 into January, shower activity increased both in intensity and coverage, improving conditions for crop emergence and early growth. Above-normal precipitation covered winter grains in central and eastern Algeria during January. Most of this rain fell between January 1 - 16. From January 17 through February 25, little or no rain (0 to 8 millimeters per week) fell across Algeria and Tunisian crop areas. During February 26 through March 11, light to moderate rain (10 to 60 millimeters per week, and in some areas as much as 100 millimeters) fell on winter grains. The moisture eased drought and stabilized conditions for crops in or nearing the heading stage.

ARGENTINA: RAIN MAINTAINS FAVORABLE CONDITIONS

During January 1995, near- to above-normal rainfall favored soybeans and corn across central Argentina. However, January precipitation was below normal across much of Buenos Aires and southern minor crop areas. February started off dry across much of Argentina, with only isolated light showers falling during February 1 - 11. During February 12 - 18, light to moderate rain (9 to 30 millimeters, with isolated amounts greater than 30 millimeters) fell across most of central Argentina, aiding reproductive soybeans and filling corn. Moderate showers (20 to 50 millimeters) fell across northern Argentina, benefiting filling cotton, but delaying early harvesting. Light to moderate rain (10 to 45 millimeters) fell across much of Argentina's summer crops areas during February 19 - 25, again benefiting soybeans and corn. Drier weather that week in Buenos Aires benefited maturing sunflowers. Moderate to heavy rain (50 to 125 millimeters) caused concern for maturing cotton. During February 26 through March 11, light to moderate showers (10 to 40 millimeters per week) fell across the primary summer crop areas, aiding reproductive to filling soybeans and immature corn. Moderate to heavy showers (30 to 125 millimeters per week) continued across the northern crop areas, slowing sunflowerseed and cotton harvesting and somewhat reducing quality. Heavy rain (20 to 60 millimeters) fell across Buenos Aires during March 7 - 11, replenishing moisture, but delaying sunflowerseed harvesting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: ABOVE NORMAL RAINFALL CONTINUES IN THE SOUTH

In January 1995, rainfall was normal to above-normal across Indonesia and Malaysia. This rainfall benefited oil palm and winter rice in Malaysia, but caused continued flooding of rice areas in central and eastern Java. Normal to above-normal rainfall continued during February 1995 across these countries. Java's main-season rice harvesting usually takes place from March through June. However, this year planting was delayed due to drought, followed by excessive wetness. Heavy precipitation continued across Java into March, with rainfall ranging from 50 to 150 millimeters per week during February 26 through March 11.

BRAZIL: SOUTH REMAINS WET

During January 1995, near- to above normal rainfall favored soybeans and corn across extreme southern Brazil. However, much-above-normal rain (200 percent of normal) fell across eastern Parana and Sao Paulo, causing some flooding. During February 5 - 11, heavy showers (60 to 150 millimeters, with isolated amounts greater than 200 millimeters) covered Sao Paulo, western Minas Gerais, southern Goias, and southern Mato Grosso, causing local flooding. The excessive moisture helped alleviate long-term moisture deficits in the coffee and citrus areas, but may have caused quality problems for soybeans and cotton. Light to moderate showers (10 to 40 millimeters) fell across Parana, and Rio Grande Do Sul, aiding reproductive to filling soybeans. The following week, February 12 - 18, saw light to moderate rain (5 to 25 millimeters) fall across southern Brazil, favoring filling soybeans across the major growing areas of southern Mato Grosso do Sul, western Parana, and northwestern Rio Grande do Sul. Elsewhere, widespread heavy showers (40 to 100 millimeters, with some areas exceeding 100 millimeters) kept soil moisture levels high, causing local flooding and raising concern about quality problems for cotton and soybeans. Widespread showers (25 to 80 millimeters, with isolated amounts greater than 100 millimeters) fell across southern Brazil during the week of February 19 - 25. This moisture continued to provide for excellent yield prospects for soybeans. During February 26 through March 11, drier weather (less than 25 millimeters per week) prevailed across northern Parana, Sao Paulo, most of Mato Grosso do Sul, and southern Mato Grosso, aiding maturing cotton and soybeans. Elsewhere, moderate showers (20 to 50 millimeters per week) covered western Parana, and northwestern Rio Grande do Sul, favoring late-filling soybeans. With a majority of soybeans maturing, as of early March, drier weather is needed across the region to prevent disease and quality problems.

Below-normal rainfall continued during January across coastal Espirito Santo and eastern Bahia, stressing cocoa and coffee. Scattered light showers (2 to 10 millimeters) fell during the week of February 5 - 11, across these areas. The following week, only Espirito Santo benefited from rains (5 to 20 millimeters). During February 19 through March 11, showers (amounts ranged from 15 to 50 millimeters per week) benefited cocoa in Bahia. During this time Espirito Santo was unfavorably dry.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BRAZIL: ORANGE CROP ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The estimate for Brazil's 1993/94 orange crop (harvested May through December 1994) has been revised upward to 14.1 million tons by the U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo. This is 6 percent above the December 1994 estimate (WAP 12-94)--due to higher production in Sao Paulo--but 3 percent below 1992/93.

The estimate for orange production in the State of Sao Paulo has been revised upward 7 percent, to 12.0 million tons (295.0 million boxes). The revised estimate is based on higher-than-expected fruit production from the off-season bloom and improved fruit development after rains returned in late-October and November.

CHILE: WALNUT PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO TREND UPWARD

Walnut production during the 1994/95 season (harvested in early 1995) is forecast at 10,500 tons (inshell basis), up 5 percent from the 1993/94 crop of 10,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago. The upturn reflects favorable weather during the growing season and a slight increase in harvested area. For the next several years, output is expected to rise slowly as aging orchards are replaced with new, high-yielding varieties.

In Chile, walnuts are harvested seven-to-nine years after planting. The high-risk, long-term nature of walnuts compared to other horticultural crops is cited by many producers as the principal factor limiting area expansion. In the past two years, declining returns for most deciduous fruits and improved export prices for walnuts have made walnut cultivation a bit more attractive. As a result, planted area increased slightly in 1994/95, to 7,000 hectares.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: COFFEE PRODUCTION FORECAST REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural attache in Santo Domingo has revised the 1994/95 coffee production estimate to 660,000 60-kilogram bags, down 7 percent from the December 1994 forecast (WAP 12-94) of 710,000, but 21 percent above the revised 1993/94 estimate of 545,000. The 1993/94 crop was the smallest in more than 20 years because of weather problems and unattractive prices. The outlook is brighter for the 1994/95 season because weather patterns in the major coffee-producing areas have been favorable and both domestic and international coffee prices are significantly higher than last season.

The area under coffee cultivation is 150,000 to 155,000 hectares. Less than a third of the coffee area is treated with fertilizers, fungicides, and insecticides as only large producers can afford these high-cost inputs and the hybrid varieties that produce high yields. Small producers are only able to minimally maintain their coffee crops and, as a result, some have stopped producing coffee or have abandoned their farms altogether.

FRANCE: POTATO PRODUCTION REDUCED BY DROUGHT

France's potato production for 1994/95 is estimated at 3.74 million tons, down 9 percent from 1993/94 due to drought, reports the U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris. Additionally, the lack of water has adversely affected the quality of the crop by lowering the starch content, particularly for the Bintje variety.

In 1993/94, France accounted for 17 percent of the European Union's potato output, making it the third largest producing country after Germany and the United Kingdom. Potatoes are grown mainly in the northern part of France which accounts for approximately 30 percent of the total area planted to potatoes and nearly 40 percent of production.

FRANCE: POTATO AREA AND PRODUCTION

Year	Area planted (Hectares)	Production (1,000 Metric tons)
1991/92	100,000	3,630
1992/93	107,340	4,623
1993/94	97,580	4,117
1994/95 1/	99,030	3,743

1/ Preliminary.

FRANCE: WALNUT ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris has revised France's 1994/95 walnut estimate upward to 27,500 tons (inshell basis). This is a 6-percent increase over the September forecast of 26,000 tons (WAP 9-94) and is primarily the result of highly favorable weather during the harvest period. The revised estimate places 1994/95 production 46 percent above the 1993/94 crop, which was adversely affected by excessive rainfall and hail during an "off-year" in the alternate bearing cycle.

MALAYSIA: PORK INDUSTRY SITUATION

After two decades of strong expansion, growth in the Malaysian pork industry is slowing, reports the U.S. agricultural attache in Kuala Lumpur. From 1970 to 1990, hog numbers increased from 725,000 head to 2.24 million. By 1993, inventory numbers had risen only 3 percent, to 2.30 million head. A herd this size produces approximately 4.00 million hogs for slaughter annually, about 30 percent of which are shipped live to Singapore where all hog farming has been banned since 1989.

Growth in the hog sector has slowed because domestic market expansion remains limited (Malaysia's pork-consuming population only accounts for about 31 percent of the total population), the Singapore market is saturated, and environmental regulations governing waste water are expected to significantly boost production costs in the near future.

Hogs are raised throughout Malaysia, but most of the farms are located on the west coast near Singapore. Small farms are increasingly being replaced with larger units. Currently, there are about 4,000 hog farms in Malaysia, nearly 20 percent of which are large farms with over 1000 head and, which together, account for 70 percent of the total hog herd. The larger farms are more efficient which is reflected in their favorable inventory turnover rate compared to other Southeast Asian countries.

INDIA: COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi has revised the 1994/95 coffee production estimate (October/September) to 3.1 million 60-kilogram bags, up 3 percent or 100,000 bags from the previous forecast (WAP 12-94). The increase was due to better-than-expected precipitation in all coffee-growing areas during the southwest monsoon season. The coffee estimate for 1993/94 remains unchanged at 3.3 million bags.

INDIA: COTTON SITUATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR 1995/96

For the second successive year, bollworms infested the 1994/95 cotton crop in India's northern cotton-producing States of Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi. The most recent outbreak can be traced to a continuous two-week period of cloudy weather in September 1994, especially in Punjab, during which the bollworm larvae multiplied and spread rapidly. Spraying could not be scheduled due to inclement weather which allowed the bollworm to develop into the adult stage during that period. Because of similar problems last season, many small and medium-scale growers switched to alternative crops--such as rice and wheat--in 1994/95. Losses due to bollworms in Haryana were minimal as farmers observed the insect early and were able to combat it with the help of scientists from the Haryana Agricultural University.

Although the cotton harvest is complete in the northern region, no precise estimates of crop losses or final output are available for the 1994/95 season. Reportedly, large stocks are being hoarded by traders and farmers in Punjab and Haryana in order to obtain higher prices later in the season.

In 1994/95, about 13 percent of the farmers used chemically treated seeds for sowing. The F-846 (medium staple) variety, which is not highly susceptible to the bollworm, is likely to be planted extensively in 1995/96. According to prominent traders and ginners, no significant new efforts have been made by the Government or the universities to combat the bollworm, develop new pest-resistant varieties, or search for biological control agents to counter crop-damaging pests.

Farmers are being trained in pest management using the "minimum pesticide use" approach through a government-sponsored scheme of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). About 25 IPM centers have begun organizing field programs to train officials and farmers to deal with the pest situation. Cluster demonstration training centers are being organized in the northern belt.

It is suspected that pesticides sold to farmers during the past two seasons were sub-standard. As a result, the Indian Department of Agriculture has launched a massive drive against the sale of adulterated pesticides. The Government's Intensive Cotton Development Program includes the production of genetically pure certified seeds, crop surveillance programs, distribution of pesticides and/or insecticides, and biological pest controls.

In the northern belt, cotton sowing for the 1995/96 season will start in May. Currently, farmers are occupied with the upcoming wheat and ongoing sugarcane harvests. Given the current adequate soil moisture levels and the wide availability of irrigation, cotton farmers in the North are not worried about prospects for the 1995/96 season. Although farmers in the North missed the skyrocketing prices in December 1994, the high producer price paid for cotton throughout 1994/95 will likely encourage expanded efforts in the cotton sector in 1995/96.

MEXICO: PESO DEVALUATION LIKELY TO SPUR COTTON PRODUCTION

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City reports that high international prices, governmental support, and the Peso devaluation are combining to make cotton production more attractive in Mexico than it has for many years. This situation has encouraged farmers in several areas of the country, who had virtually abandoned cotton cultivation, to return to the crop.

Additionally, traditional Mexican exporters as well as some new players in the industry are finding cotton exports lucrative because of the high international prices and the weakened peso.

For the upcoming 1995/96 season, the area planted to cotton as well as production is expected to exceed 1994/95 levels. However, even though domestic support and world prices are high, producers are finding that the lack of available financing due to the Peso devaluation is hampering their planting operations. This is particularly true for producers in Tamaulipas State, where the forecast for planted area has been reduced from an optimistic 100,000 hectares to between 40,000 and 50,000 hectares for the crop now being planted.

Mexico's cotton production in 1994/95 totaled 470,000 bales, roughly one-third of which will be exported, mainly to Asia. During the current marketing year, Mexico will likely import less cotton and export more than during the 1993/94 season. As usual, nearly all of Mexico's cotton imports will be from the United States.

In the short run, the devaluation of the Peso has had relatively little impact on the pattern of imports by the larger Mexican mills, especially those mills that export yarn and fabric. Their U.S. dollar-earning capabilities have meant that they have had few problems paying for imported cotton. However, those textile mills that produce mainly for the domestic market have had difficulty opening letters of credit to cover forward purchases of foreign cotton and are making only hand-to-mouth purchases at this time. Some smaller mills have closed while others are reported to be operating far below capacity.

PAKISTAN: COTTON SITUATION FOR 1995/96

The U.S. agricultural attache in Islamabad reports that the Pakistani Ministry of Food and Agriculture is increasing its emphasis on extension services, plant breeding research, and pesticide management to correct the problems that plagued cotton production during the past three growing seasons. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) believes these measures will ensure the rapid recovery of cotton production in 1995/96.

In particular, the expansion of the Pakistani Agricultural Extension Service and its technical staff in the major cotton growing areas is a high priority. Farmers are receiving continuing education from extension service personnel and increased exposure to news media campaigns. These types of activities have made farmers aware of other cotton pests, such as aphids and whiteflies, and resulted in some success retarding the spread of the leaf curl virus. The GOP plans to continue these programs during the 1995/96 season and provide additional information on pesticides that effectively control aphids and whiteflies.

The availability and adulteration of pesticides were major problems during the 1994/95 season. Almost every pesticide company depleted their chemical stocks used for the control of aphids and whiteflies. The GOP has indicated that an adequate supply will be imported for the 1995/96 season. The GOP believes that adulterated pesticides are partly to blame for last year's small crop. To prevent this from reoccurring, the GOP plans to strictly monitor pesticide imports for adulteration.

The Government also is continuing to emphasize the use of virus-tolerant varieties. Additionally, long-term research is being carried out to develop genetically engineered, virus/disease-resistant varieties.

SPAIN: ALMOND PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

Low yields resulting from continuing drought and unseasonably high temperatures has precipitated another downward revision in the 1994/95 almond estimate for Spain. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid pegs the 1994/95 crop at 70,200 tons (shelled basis), down 13 percent from the preliminary forecast of 81,000 tons (WAP 9-94), 8 percent below the January 1995 estimate of 76,500 tons (WAP 1-95), and 7 percent smaller than the 1993/94 crop of 75,200 tons. Current assessments indicate that the dry weather, which has continued through the winter, already has dampened prospects for the upcoming 1995/96 crop.

TAIWAN: APPLE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural section chief in Taipei has revised the 1994/95 apple production estimate to 8,469 tons, up 21 percent from the February estimate of 7,000 tons (WAP 2-95) and 4 percent above the 8,128 tons harvested in 1993/94. An unprecedented five typhoons hit Taiwan during the 1994/95 growing season and, initially, crop losses were expected to be high. However, the first three typhoons arrived late enough during the bloom period that the apple blossoms escaped significant damage. Similarly, the two subsequent typhoons that passed through late in the growing season resulted in fewer losses than originally forecast.

TURKEY: HAZELNUT CROP ESTIMATE UNCHANGED, SUPPORT PRICES RAISED

The estimate for Turkey's 1994/95 hazelnut crop remains unchanged from the September estimate (WAP 9-94) of 480,000 tons (inshell basis), a 60-percent increase over the drought-reduced 1993/94 crop, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Ankara. However, the 1994/95 producer support price for unshelled hazelnuts has been increased to TL55,000 (US$1.36) per kilogram from the initial price of TL45,000 (US$1.44) per kilogram, due to the continued devaluation of the Turkish lira.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

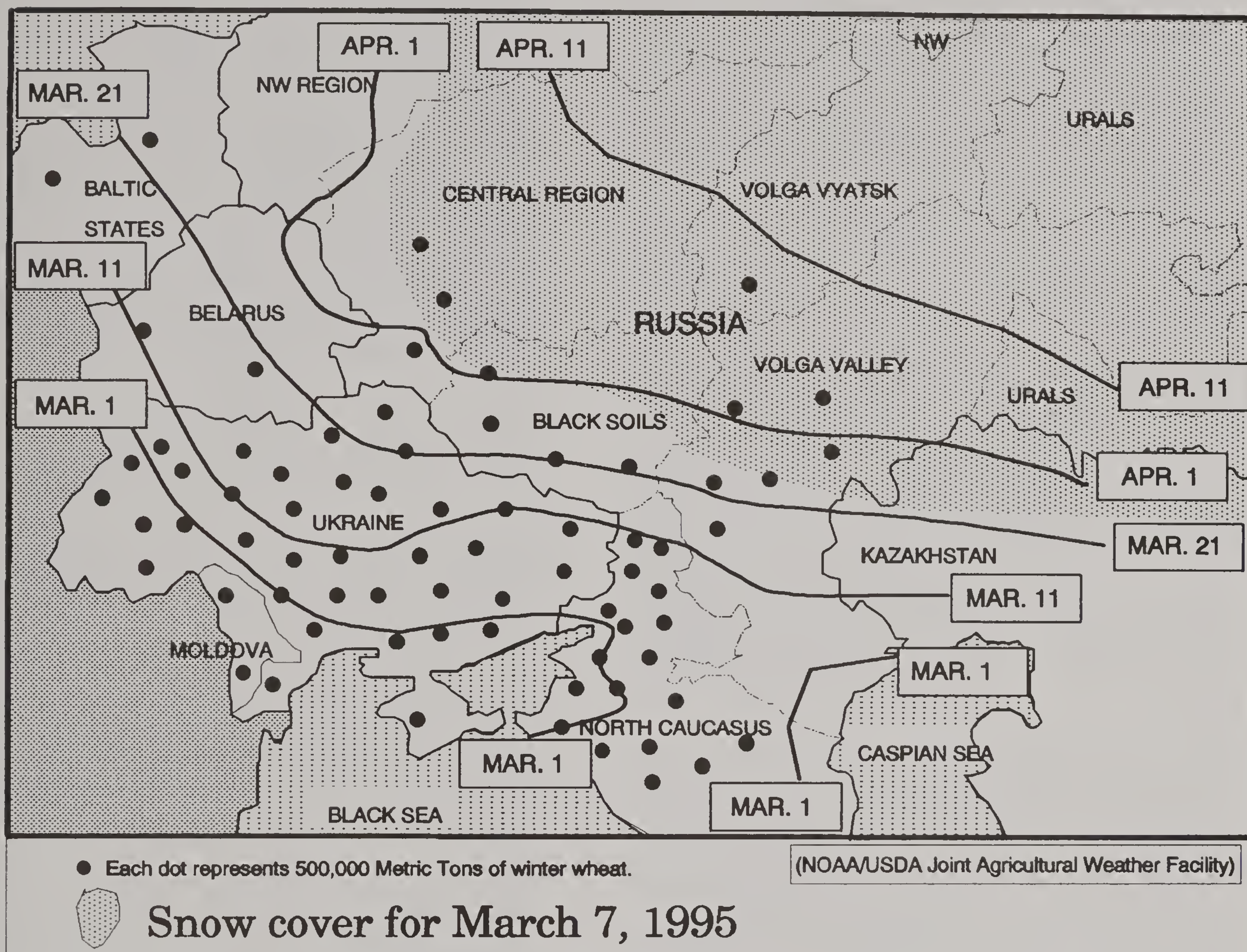
In February, unseasonably warm weather persisted over most winter grain areas in the former USSR, with average monthly temperatures ranging from 6 to 9 degrees Celsius above normal. The mild weather caused snow cover to retreat northward about 1 month earlier than normal. Traditional winter wheat growing areas of Ukraine, southern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics were without sustained snow cover during most of the month.

Precipitation in February was above normal over northern Ukraine, most of Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. Below-normal precipitation covered southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus region in Russia. The persistent warmth created mixed conditions for the winter grain crop. Although the mild weather caused the crop to lose cold hardiness, the lack of snow cover in winter wheat areas provided a window of opportunity for early season fieldwork. Since early-March, unseasonably mild weather continued over the former USSR, accompanied by light, mixed precipitation. The apparent early arrival of spring has caused winter grains in southern Ukraine and parts of North Caucasus to break dormancy and resume spring growth 3 to 4 weeks earlier than usual. Several days of open weather in these areas favored early-spring fieldwork.

MAP 2

FORMER USSR - WINTER WHEAT

AVERAGE DATES OF DISAPPEARANCE OF SUSTAINED SNOW COVER



WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS
February 11 - March 10, 1995

- Unusually warm weather persisted over winter grain areas, causing snow cover to retreat northward about one month earlier than usual.

- The lack of snow cover in Ukraine, southern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics allowed early spring fieldwork.

- Recently, winter wheat in southern Ukraine and parts of the North Caucasus region in Russia broke dormancy and resumed spring growth about 3-4 weeks earlier than usual.

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION

World red meat production for 1995 is estimated at 121.94 million tons, slightly above the October 1994 forecast (WAP 10-94) and up 2 percent from 1994. Continued growth of Chinese red meat production, particularly pork, accounts for most of the increase in the forecast. Output of beef, sheep, and goat meat are forecast to register marginal declines in 1995.

BEEF AND VEAL

North America: According to revised inventory data, beginning 1994 cattle numbers in the United States exceeded 100.00 million head for the first time since 1987. This marked 4 consecutive years of increases. At the start of 1995, cattle numbers were up an additional 2 percent, to 103.27 million head. Further growth in the U.S. herd is anticipated during 1995. Beef and veal production for 1995 is estimated at 11.38 million tons, up 1 percent from the October forecast and 2 percent above 1994.

Canada's beginning 1995 cattle numbers, at 13.00 million head, are the highest since 1977. The cattle herd grew 6 percent during 1994 and further growth is expected during 1995. The increase in the size of the national herd is primarily due to expansion in the Western Provinces. For example, Alberta's share of federally inspected slaughter grew from 45 percent in 1989 to 60 percent in 1994. The shift west gives the cattle industry two advantages. For feeding purposes, it brings cattle production closer to the grain producing areas and it facilitates exports of live cattle and beef to U.S. and Pacific Rim markets.

Canadian beef production for 1995 is estimated at 980,000 tons, up 5 percent from the revised 1994 estimate of 930,000 tons. However, these estimates understate Canada's actual productivity because approximately one-fourth of all slaughter cattle are exported live.

Mexico's cattle herd at the start of 1995 is estimated at 30.16 million head, down 2 percent from the beginning 1994 inventory. The decline was due to financial liquidity problems, high interest rates, and dry weather in the northern states which pushed up the slaughter rate. During 1995, the cattle herd is expected to continue to decline, partially because the peso devaluation will boost feeder calf exports. Similarly, Mexico's 1995 beef production is forecast at 1.70 million tons, down 2 percent from the October forecast and 6 percent below 1994. Both domestic slaughter and carcass weights are forecast down in 1995 due to higher prices for imported feeds.

South America: In 1994, Brazil's beef sector was adversely affected when pastures were damaged by frosts and drought. This situation precipitated a drop in inventory numbers and carcass weights. Slaughter levels and carcass weights are forecast to increase in 1995 if normal weather patterns prevail.

Argentina's cattle numbers continued to fall during 1994 due to increased export demand for beef and live cattle. Beef production in 1994 is estimated at 2.58 million tons, up 1 percent from 1993. During 1995, beef production is projected to fall to 2.53 million tons, down 2 percent from 1994, as higher beef prices slow the rate of herd drawdown resulting in shorter supplies of slaughter cattle.

European Union (EU): In the EU-12, cattle numbers continued to decline in 1994 because of a reduction in dairy cattle numbers and changes in the EU's Common Agricultural Policy for beef. The EU-12 cattle inventory was 78.35 million head at the start of 1995, down 336,000 head from the beginning 1994 numbers. That compares to a 690,000-million head decline during 1993. EU-12 beef production for 1995 is forecast at 7.62 million tons, up slightly from the revised 1994 estimate of 7.56 million. Both the 1994 and 1995 beef production estimates have been revised downward since October because of lower slaughter in France and Germany.

French slaughter was down because live cattle exports were up. In Germany, slaughter declined in response to a downturn in the demand for beef.

Eastern Europe: Cattle numbers in Poland at the start of 1995 were 7.00 million head, down 600,000 head from the October forecast because of higher-than-expected slaughter and cattle exports. High domestic prices raised the slaughter rate, while improved veterinary regulations spurred live cattle exports. Cattle numbers have fallen every year since 1989, but during 1995, inventory numbers are expected to stabilize or possibly rise due to stronger prices for beef and milk. Beef production for 1995 is forecast at 400,000 tons, up 4 percent from the October forecast, but down 9 percent from 1994. The projected decline in beef production is primarily due to herd rebuilding which will cut the supply of animals available for slaughter.

Former Soviet Union: Russia's beginning 1995 cattle numbers are estimated at 44.40 million head, down 3 percent from the October forecast and 9 percent below 1994. Output of beef in 1994 is estimated at 3.10 million tons, down 8 percent from 1993. Based on the reduction in cattle numbers at the start of the year, beef production is forecast to decline 16 percent in 1995, to 2.60 million tons. Although beef demand appears to be stabilizing, the entire beef production system (cattle raising, slaughter and processing, and marketing sectors) is too inefficient to be profitable at current price levels.

Asia: Japan's 1995 beef production is forecast at 600,000 tons, up 10,000 tons from the October forecast because lower prices for live cattle are generating increased slaughter. The downsizing of the cattle herd is expected to continue through 1995 as beef imports grab an increasingly larger share of the domestic market.

In Korea, the beginning 1995 inventory was up 7 percent, to 3.00 million head, as farmers expanded their herds to take advantage of high beef prices. This herd growth, which began in 1989, is expected to continue through 1995. Beef production for 1995 is forecast at 198,000 tons, down slightly from the revised 1994 estimate as herd growth limits slaughter numbers.

Oceania: Australia's beginning 1995 cattle numbers are pegged at 23.90 million head, down 10 percent from the October forecast and 3 percent below 1994. The downturn reflects a higher death loss rate and a smaller calf crop due to the drought. During 1995, cattle numbers are expected to begin trending upward as drought recovery continues. Beef production in 1995 is forecast at 1.73 million tons, 6 percent below the October forecast and 5 percent below 1994. The production decline reflects reduced slaughter due to herd rebuilding.

PORK PRODUCTION

World pork production for 1995 is projected at 71.17 million tons, up 4 percent from 1994 mainly due to rapid expansion in China. Forecasts of increased production in North America, Brazil, Poland, and Taiwan will be partially offset by lower production forecasts for the EU-12 and Japan.

North America: U.S. pork production for 1995 is forecast at 8.16 million tons, down 2 percent from the October forecast, but 1 percent above 1994. Hog numbers at the start of 1995 are estimated down 1 percent, to 59.61 million head. Low hog prices late in 1994 precipitated a reduction in the breeding herd which will likely limit slaughter hog supplies during the second half of 1995.

In Canada, hog numbers at the start of 1995 are estimated at 11.20 million head, up 3 percent from 1994. However, profit levels have been unfavorable since September and, as a result, hog numbers are not expected to expand further during 1995. Pork production for 1995 is forecast at 1.22 million tons, down 5 percent from the October forecast, but up 1 percent from the revised 1994 estimate. The change stems from the currently low prices which are expected to reduce supplies of slaughter hogs late in 1995.

Mexico's 1995 pork production is forecast at

990,000 tons, 5 percent above the October forecast and 10 percent above 1994. The increase is due to herd culling stemming from Mexico's current economic problems, particularly reduced demand and higher feed prices.

Brazil's 1995 pork production is forecast at 1.40 million tons, up 8 percent from 1994. The upturn reflects strong consumer demand due to improved domestic economic conditions and high beef prices.

European Union: At the start of 1995, EU-12 hog numbers were reported at 108.92 million head, down 1 percent from both the October forecast and 1994. Pork production for 1995 is estimated at 14.57 million tons, also down 1 percent from October and last year. The largest reduction is in Germany where production is forecast to decline 5 percent from last year, to 2.90 million tons. This decrease stems from more East German farmers shifting from livestock raising to other enterprises to take advantage of the EU support price system.

Eastern Europe: Poland's 1995 hog inventory of 19.50 million head is 3 percent higher than the October forecast and 12 percent above 1994. Since October, the 1995 estimate for pork production has been raised 2 percent, to 1.46 million tons. Cheaper feeds and higher procurement prices have encouraged the rebuilding of Polish hog inventories.

Former Soviet Union: In Russia, beginning 1995 hog numbers are estimated at 25.10 millon head, down 3 percent from October and 12 percent below 1994. Pork production in 1994 is estimated at 2.26 million tons, 7 percent below 1993. Pork output is forecast to decline to 1.90 million tons in 1995 because the pork production sector, like that of beef, is inefficient and requires massive subsidies to cover costs.

Asia: Chinese hog numbers at the start of 1995 are estimated at 412.18 million head, up 3 percent from the October forecast and 5 percent above 1994. Pork production during 1995 is forecast at 34.00 million tons, up 6 percent or 2.00 million tons since October and 10 percent above 1994. The increase is based on favorable hog prices during 1994 and, despite high feed prices due to grain shortages, a favorable hog-to-feed price ratio at the end of 1994.

Taiwan's hog numbers at the beginning of 1995 are estimated at 10.07 million head, up 3 percent from October and 2 percent above 1994. Hog farmers are being pressured by the Government to cut their holdings because of environmental problems. However, it appears unlikely that any cutbacks will occur as long as export markets in Japan remain strong. With increased hog numbers at the start of 1995, pork output during the year is estimated at 1.19 million tons, 3 percent above the October forecast and 1 percent above 1994.

SHEEP AND GOAT MEAT

World sheep and goat meat production for 1995 is estimated at 6.15 million tons, down 2 percent from 1994. China remains the largest producer and the only one expected to record significantly higher production in 1995. For most of the other major producers--Australia, New Zealand, the Former Soviet Union, Turkey, and the United Kingdom--production declines appear imminent in 1995.

Asia: China's sheep and goat numbers at the start of 1995 are estimated at 225.00 million head, up 4 percent from last year. High meat prices and increased demand for wool are major factors that favor the growth of sheep and goat inventories which, in turn, will also stimulate meat production. China is forecast to produce 1.60 million tons of sheep and goat meat in 1995, up 7 percent from 1994.

Oceania: In Australia, sheep numbers have been trending downward since 1992. Beginning 1995 sheep numbers are estimated at 126.50 million head, 10 percent below the October forecast and 5 percent below 1994. However, higher wool prices are expected to spark a turnaround in sheep numbers in late-1995. Sheep meat production for 1995 is forecast at 575,000 tons, down 12 percent from the October forecast and 7 percent below 1994. The downturn reflects the shortage of stock for slaughter as herd rebuilding begins.

New Zealand's 1995 sheep numbers are estimated at 50.14 million head, essentially unchanged from 1994 and the October forecast. Sheep meat production in 1995 is forecast at 482,000 tons, down 2 percent from October and 6 percent below last year. The reduction stems from the high death loss rate for the South Island's lamb crop caused by low temperatures last September. Additionally, dry weather on North Island and the east coast of South Island has reduced pasture growth which will likely reduce the average carcass weight.

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TABLE 20

RED MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1992	1993 2/	1994 3/	1995 4/ Oct.	1995 4/ Mar.
Canada	2,119	2,075	2,135	2,260	2,200
Mexico	2,626	2,718	2,852	2,830	2,830
United States	18,589	18,488	19,378	19,772	19,670
NORTH AMERICA	23,334	23,281	24,365	24,862	24,700
Costa Rica	84	93	94	90	90
Dominican Republic	44	45	46	47	47
El Salvador	23	25	26	27	27
Guatemala	52	53	48	52	50
Honduras	35	35	36	30	30
Nicaragua	50	52	58	61	61
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	288	303	308	307	305
Argentina	2,602	2,630	2,650	2,580	2,600
Brazil	5,923	5,850	5,800	6,060	6,020
Colombia	630	563	558	565	565
Uruguay	365	309	343	347	347
Venezuela	365	377	370	396	396
SOUTH AMERICA	9,885	9,729	9,721	9,948	9,928
Belgium–Luxembourg	1,298	1,363	1,354	1,358	1,355
Denmark	1,600	1,727	1,750	1,805	1,748
France	3,997	4,018	3,985	4,209	4,010
Germany	4,994	4,796	4,662	4,600	4,512
Greece	363	359	359	367	367
Ireland	862	795	741	762	756
Italy	2,648	2,642	2,586	2,582	2,591
Netherlands	2,219	2,361	2,277	2,330	2,330
Portugal	394	432	448	451	451
Spain	2,706	2,817	2,882	2,840	2,865
United Kingdom	2,297	2,236	2,330	2,313	2,318
EUROPEAN UNION	23,378	23,546	23,374	23,617	23,303
Austria	640	629	630	628	628
Sweden	404	431	443	463	463
Switzerland	429	415	411	410	410
WESTERN EUROPE	1,473	1,475	1,484	1,501	1,501
Bulgaria	499	452	374	265	265
Hungary	570	500	413	395	395
Poland	2,708	2,022	1,744	1,825	1,867
Romania	873	602	599	613	613
EASTERN EUROPE	4,650	3,576	3,130	3,098	3,140
Kazakhstan	1,075	1,075	1,016	865	865
Russia	6,745	6,150	5,670	5,480	4,750
Ukraine	2,874	2,466	2,280	2,186	2,186
FORMER SOVIET UNION	10,694	9,691	8,966	8,531	7,801
Saudi Arabia	313	223	227	229	229
Turkey	673	670	658	652	652
MIDDLE EAST	986	893	885	881	881
Egypt	493	449	475	478	478
South Africa	939	868	845	787	787
AFRICA	1,432	1,317	1,320	1,265	1,265
China	29,406	32,254	35,200	36,700	38,600
Hong Kong	10	9	11	8	10
India	1,530	1,555	1,665	1,720	1,720
Korea, South	889	949	991	1,020	991
Japan	2,024	2,026	1,988	1,990	1,960
Philippines	841	823	858	890	890
Singapore	83	85	86	88	88
Taiwan	1,118	1,140	1,175	1,155	1,190
ASIA	35,901	38,841	41,974	43,571	45,449
Australia	2,810	2,780	2,788	2,852	2,621
New Zealand	1,036	1,095	1,078	1,057	1,046
OCEANIA	3,846	3,875	3,866	3,909	3,667
TOTAL	115,867	116,527	119,393	121,490	121,940

1/ Includes beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.

TABLE 21

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head—January 1)

	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/ Oct.	1995 3/ Mar.
Canada	11,713	11,786	12,306	12,485	13,000
Mexico	30,232	30,649	30,702	30,162	30,162
United States	97,556	99,176	100,988	103,400	103,265
NORTH AMERICA	139,501	141,611	143,996	146,047	146,427
Costa Rica	1,707	1,699	1,693	1,658	1,658
Dominican Republic	1,976	1,982	1,983	1,984	1,984
El Salvador	1,276	1,290	1,312	1,352	1,352
Guatemala	1,790	1,780	1,762	1,702	1,717
Honduras	2,351	2,315	2,286	2,275	2,275
Nicaragua	1,640	1,655	1,630	1,600	1,600
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	10,740	10,721	10,666	10,571	10,586
Argentina	55,229	55,577	54,875	54,725	54,087
Brazil	143,600	145,200	144,300	143,710	143,710
Colombia	16,008	16,391	16,614	16,886	16,886
Uruguay	9,508	10,093	10,477	10,727	10,727
Venezuela	14,192	14,660	15,071	15,336	15,336
SOUTH AMERICA	238,537	241,921	241,337	241,384	240,746
Belgium—Luxembourg	3,311	3,301	3,332	3,286	3,354
Denmark	2,222	2,180	2,115	2,085	2,082
France	20,970	20,383	20,112	20,047	20,096
Germany	17,134	16,207	15,897	15,750	15,793
Greece	616	601	619	611	611
Ireland	6,158	6,265	6,308	6,305	6,305
Italy	8,087	7,700	7,621	7,600	7,560
Netherlands	4,876	4,794	4,629	4,500	4,500
Portugal	1,381	1,345	1,322	1,297	1,297
Spain	5,063	4,975	5,017	4,744	4,950
United Kingdom	11,623	11,620	11,709	11,735	11,797
EUROPEAN UNION	81,441	79,371	78,681	77,960	78,345
Austria	2,534	2,401	2,334	2,380	2,380
Sweden	1,739	1,803	1,879	1,994	1,994
Switzerland	1,827	1,783	1,745	1,713	1,713
WESTERN EUROPE	6,100	5,987	5,958	6,087	6,087
Bulgaria	1,310	974	750	500	500
Poland	8,029	7,596	7,270	7,600	7,000
Romania	4,355	3,683	3,711	3,772	3,772
EASTERN EUROPE	13,694	12,253	11,731	11,872	11,272
Kazakhstan	9,592	9,576	9,347	8,900	8,900
Russia	54,700	52,200	48,900	45,800	44,400
Ukraine	23,728	22,457	21,607	20,855	20,855
FORMER SOVIET UNION	88,020	84,233	79,854	75,555	74,155
Turkey	12,000	11,900	11,800	11,700	11,700
MIDDLE EAST	12,000	11,900	11,800	11,700	11,700
Egypt	6,031	5,575	5,700	5,873	5,873
South Africa	13,311	13,239	12,506	12,630	12,630
AFRICA	19,342	18,814	18,206	18,503	18,503
China	104,592	107,840	113,157	119,000	119,000
India	271,200	271,255	272,655	274,155	274,155
Korea, South	2,269	2,527	2,814	2,960	3,002
Japan	4,980	5,024	4,990	4,980	4,960
Philippines	4,310	4,475	4,455	4,470	4,470
Taiwan	153	158	166	171	171
ASIA	387,504	391,279	398,237	405,736	405,758
Australia	25,857	25,182	24,732	26,620	23,902
New Zealand	8,100	8,144	8,308	8,580	8,550
OCEANIA	33,957	33,326	33,040	35,200	32,452
TOTAL	1,030,836	1,031,416	1,033,506	1,040,615	1,036,031

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 22

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/ Oct.	1995 3/ Mar.
Canada	910	883	930	980	980
Mexico	1,660	1,710	1,810	1,740	1,700
United States	10,613	10,584	11,199	11,282	11,380
NORTH AMERICA	13,183	13,177	13,939	14,002	14,060
Costa Rica	84	93	94	90	90
Dominican Republic	44	45	46	47	47
El Salvador	23	25	26	27	27
Guatemala	52	53	48	52	50
Honduras	35	35	36	30	30
Nicaragua	50	52	58	61	61
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	288	303	308	307	305
Argentina	2,520	2,550	2,575	2,510	2,530
Brazil	4,723	4,600	4,500	4,700	4,620
Colombia	630	563	558	565	565
Uruguay	365	309	343	347	347
Venezuela	365	377	370	396	396
SOUTH AMERICA	8,603	8,399	8,346	8,518	8,458
Belgium/Luxembourg	361	375	358	372	358
Denmark	217	200	193	195	188
France	1,831	1,704	1,620	1,750	1,670
Germany	1,826	1,575	1,570	1,600	1,570
Greece	80	80	85	85	85
Ireland	565	484	426	441	435
Italy	1,220	1,190	1,170	1,180	1,165
Netherlands	635	611	600	575	575
Portugal	127	116	114	112	112
Spain	539	488	504	480	505
United Kingdom	959	863	924	953	955
EUROPEAN UNION	8,360	7,686	7,564	7,743	7,618
Austria	239	216	205	221	221
Sweden	127	140	138	152	152
Switzerland	165	155	150	150	150
WESTERN EUROPE	531	511	493	523	523
Bulgaria	122	123	121	78	78
Poland	634	462	440	385	400
Romania	305	172	170	163	163
EASTERN EUROPE	1,061	757	731	626	641
Kazakhstan	600	600	575	500	500
Russia	3,632	3,359	3,100	3,100	2,600
Ukraine	1,654	1,390	1,300	1,260	1,260
FORMER SOVIET UNION	5,886	5,349	4,975	4,860	4,360
Saudi Arabia	28	29	30	30	30
Turkey	295	292	286	282	282
MIDDLE EAST	323	321	316	312	312
Egypt	410	364	392	393	393
South Africa	745	691	671	610	610
AFRICA	1,155	1,055	1,063	1,003	1,003
China	1,803	2,337	2,700	3,000	3,000
India	935	945	1,050	1,100	1,100
Korea, South	137	176	200	190	198
Japan	592	593	598	590	600
Philippines	131	133	138	145	145
Taiwan	5	5	5	5	5
ASIA	3,603	4,189	4,691	5,030	5,048
Australia	1,838	1,806	1,823	1,845	1,734
New Zealand	518	575	565	565	564
OCEANIA	2,356	2,381	2,388	2,410	2,298
TOTAL	45,349	44,128	44,814	45,334	44,626

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 23

HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head—January 1)

	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/ Oct.	1995 3/ Mar.
Canada	10,498	10,577	10,841	11,650	11,200
Mexico	9,928	11,298	12,083	12,373	12,483
United States	57,649	58,202	57,904	60,500	59,612
NORTH AMERICA	78,075	80,077	80,828	84,523	83,295
Brazil	33,050	31,050	31,200	32,100	32,100
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	33,050	31,050	31,200	32,100	32,100
Belgium/Luxembourg	6,598	6,970	6,948	6,915	6,698
Denmark	9,767	10,345	10,870	11,085	10,864
France	12,067	12,564	12,868	13,000	12,900
Germany	26,063	26,514	26,075	25,400	24,764
Greece	1,150	1,146	1,144	1,176	1,176
Ireland	1,346	1,423	1,487	1,510	1,510
Italy	8,549	8,307	8,348	7,900	8,300
Netherlands	13,727	13,709	13,991	14,100	14,100
Portugal	2,560	2,547	2,665	2,628	2,628
Spain	17,209	18,260	18,234	18,200	18,100
United Kingdom	7,519	7,705	7,869	7,910	7,880
EUROPEAN UNION	106,555	109,490	110,499	109,824	108,920
Austria	3,638	3,720	3,820	3,780	3,780
Sweden	2,280	2,390	2,372	2,265	2,265
Switzerland	1,678	1,706	1,692	1,675	1,675
WESTERN EUROPE	7,596	7,816	7,884	7,720	7,720
Bulgaria	3,140	2,680	2,071	1,448	1,448
Hungary	5,993	5,364	5,001	5,000	4,356
Poland	20,725	21,059	17,422	19,000	19,500
Romania	10,954	9,852	9,900	10,100	10,100
EASTERN EUROPE	40,812	38,955	34,394	35,548	35,404
Kazakhstan	2,976	2,591	2,445	2,200	2,200
Russia	35,400	31,500	28,600	26,000	25,100
Ukraine	17,839	16,175	15,298	14,400	14,400
FORMER SOVIET UNION	56,215	50,266	46,343	42,600	41,700
China	369,646	384,211	393,001	401,000	412,180
Korea, South	5,046	5,463	5,928	6,040	5,955
Japan	10,966	10,783	10,622	10,450	10,350
Philippines	8,022	7,954	8,227	8,235	8,235
Taiwan	10,089	9,754	9,845	9,800	10,066
ASIA	403,769	418,165	427,623	435,525	446,786
Australia	2,650	2,646	2,578	2,610	2,550
OCEANIA	2,650	2,646	2,578	2,610	2,550
TOTAL	728,722	738,465	741,349	750,450	758,475

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 24

PORK PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/ Oct.	1995 3/ Mar.
Canada	1,209	1,192	1,205	1,280	1,220
Mexico	830	870	900	940	990
United States	7,817	7,751	8,037	8,350	8,157
NORTH AMERICA	9,856	9,813	10,142	10,570	10,367
Brazil	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,360	1,400
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,360	1,400
Belgium/Luxembourg	937	988	996	986	997
Denmark	1,383	1,527	1,557	1,610	1,560
France	1,994	2,151	2,210	2,300	2,190
Germany	3,124	3,180	3,050	2,960	2,900
Greece	153	150	144	147	147
Ireland	203	213	220	224	224
Italy	1,342	1,371	1,340	1,320	1,350
Netherlands	1,584	1,750	1,677	1,755	1,755
Portugal	237	284	302	306	306
Spain	1,918	2,088	2,148	2,120	2,130
United Kingdom	983	1,025	1,046	1,015	1,010
EUROPEAN UNION	13,858	14,727	14,690	14,743	14,569
Austria	401	413	425	407	407
Sweden	277	291	305	311	311
Switzerland	264	260	261	260	260
WESTERN EUROPE	942	964	991	978	978
Bulgaria	312	265	196	146	146
Hungary	570	500	413	395	395
Poland	2,052	1,537	1,290	1,430	1,460
Romania	490	373	375	390	390
EASTERN EUROPE	3,424	2,675	2,274	2,361	2,391
Kazakhstan	235	235	215	170	170
Russia	2,784	2,432	2,260	2,100	1,900
Ukraine	1,185	1,042	950	900	900
FORMER SOVIET UNION	4,204	3,709	3,425	3,170	2,970
China	26,353	28,544	31,000	32,000	34,000
Hong Kong	10	9	11	8	10
Korea, South	752	773	791	830	793
Japan	1,432	1,433	1,390	1,400	1,360
Philippines	710	690	720	745	745
Singapore	83	85	86	88	88
Taiwan	1,113	1,135	1,170	1,150	1,185
ASIA	30,453	32,669	35,168	36,221	38,181
Australia	336	328	345	351	312
OCEANIA	336	328	345	351	312
TOTAL	64,273	66,135	68,335	69,754	71,168

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 25

SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/ Oct.	1995 3/ Mar.
United States	11,507	11,906	9,742	8,000	8,895
NORTH AMERICA	11,507	11,906	9,742	8,000	8,895
Argentina	25,706	24,500	23,500	22,890	22,900
SOUTH AMERICA	25,706	24,500	23,500	22,890	22,900
France 4/	11,761	11,451	11,508	11,600	11,505
Germany	2,488	2,386	2,369	2,350	2,350
Greece	9,694	9,659	9,604	9,559	9,559
Ireland	5,988	6,125	5,991	5,975	5,975
Italy 4/	10,435	11,724	11,835	11,640	11,835
Portugal 4/	4,242	4,196	4,141	4,145	4,145
Spain	24,625	24,615	23,872	24,600	23,900
United Kingdom	28,932	29,493	29,333	29,300	29,280
EUROPEAN UNION	98,165	99,649	98,653	99,169	98,549
Bulgaria	6,703	4,814	3,763	3,000	3,000
Poland	2,377	1,493	972	800	760
Romania	13,879	12,079	12,600	13,400	13,400
EASTERN EUROPE	22,959	18,386	17,335	17,200	17,160
Kazakhstan 4/	34,556	34,420	34,208	32,000	32,000
Russia 4/	55,300	51,400	43,700	38,000	36,300
Ukraine 4/	7,829	7,237	6,863	6,400	6,400
FORMER SOVIET UNION	97,685	93,057	84,771	76,400	74,700
Egypt	3,460	3,924	3,767	3,648	3,648
South Africa 4/	36,076	35,770	33,800	34,240	34,240
AFRICA	39,536	39,694	37,567	37,888	37,888
China 4/	206,210	207,329	217,314	222,000	225,000
India 4/	161,084	162,155	163,156	164,270	164,270
Saudi Arabia	6,847	7,046	7,257	7,475	7,475
Turkey	44,700	44,600	44,000	43,600	43,600
ASIA	418,841	421,130	431,727	437,345	440,345
Australia	161,073	140,542	132,609	139,846	126,501
New Zealand	55,162	52,568	50,298	50,170	50,135
OCEANIA	216,235	193,110	182,907	190,016	176,636
TOTAL	930,634	901,432	886,202	888,908	877,073

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Includes goats.

TABLE 26

LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/ Oct.	1995 3/ Mar.
Mexico	136	138	142	150	140
United States	159	153	142	140	133
NORTH AMERICA	295	291	284	290	273
Argentina	82	80	75	70	70
SOUTH AMERICA	82	80	75	70	70
France	172	163	155	159	150
Germany	44	41	42	40	42
Greece	130	129	130	135	135
Ireland	94	98	95	97	97
Italy	86	81	76	82	76
Portugal	30	32	32	33	33
Spain	249	241	230	240	230
United Kingdom	355	348	360	345	353
EUROPEAN UNION	1,160	1,133	1,120	1,131	1,116
Bulgaria	65	64	57	41	41
Poland	22	23	14	10	7
Romania	78	57	54	60	60
EASTERN EUROPE	165	144	125	111	108
Kazakhstan	240	240	226	195	195
Russia	329	359	310	280	250
Ukraine	35	34	30	26	26
FORMER SOVIET UNION	604	633	566	501	471
Egypt	83	85	83	85	85
South Africa	194	177	174	177	177
AFRICA	277	262	257	262	262
China	1,250	1,373	1,500	1,700	1,600
India	595	610	615	620	620
Saudi Arabia	285	194	197	199	199
Turkey	378	378	372	370	370
ASIA	2,508	2,555	2,684	2,889	2,789
Australia	636	646	620	656	575
New Zealand	518	520	513	492	482
OCEANIA	1,154	1,166	1,133	1,148	1,057
TOTAL	6,245	6,264	6,244	6,402	6,146

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The estimate for 1994/95 world centrifugal sugar production is 113.6 million tons (raw value), up 1 percent or 1.0 million tons from the forecast released in November 1994 (WAP 11-94) and 3 percent above the revised 1993/94 total of 110.0 million. The record of 116.4 million tons was set during the 1991/92 season. Sugar harvested from sugarcane is estimated at 78.2 million tons, up 10 percent from 1993/94. The estimate for sugar harvested from sugarbeets is 35.4 million tons, down 10 percent from last season.

The major producing countries showing upward revisions since the November forecast include: Brazil, up 1.7 million tons to 12.2 million (WAP 1-95); Pakistan, up 300,000 tons to 3.6 million; Thailand, up 200,000 tons to 4.9 million; EU-15, up 112,000 tons to 16.4 million; and Mexico, up 106,000 tons to 4.2 million. Partially offsetting these increases are expected downturns in the following countries: Russia, down 350,000 tons to 1.6 million (WAP 1-95); Ukraine and Poland, each down 200,000 tons to 3.6 million and 1.5 million, respectively; Turkey and the Philippines, each down 150,000 tons to 1.9 million and 1.8 million, respectively; and Indonesia, down 100,000 tons to 2.4 million.

CHART 1

World Centrifugal Sugar Production

(Million metric tons)

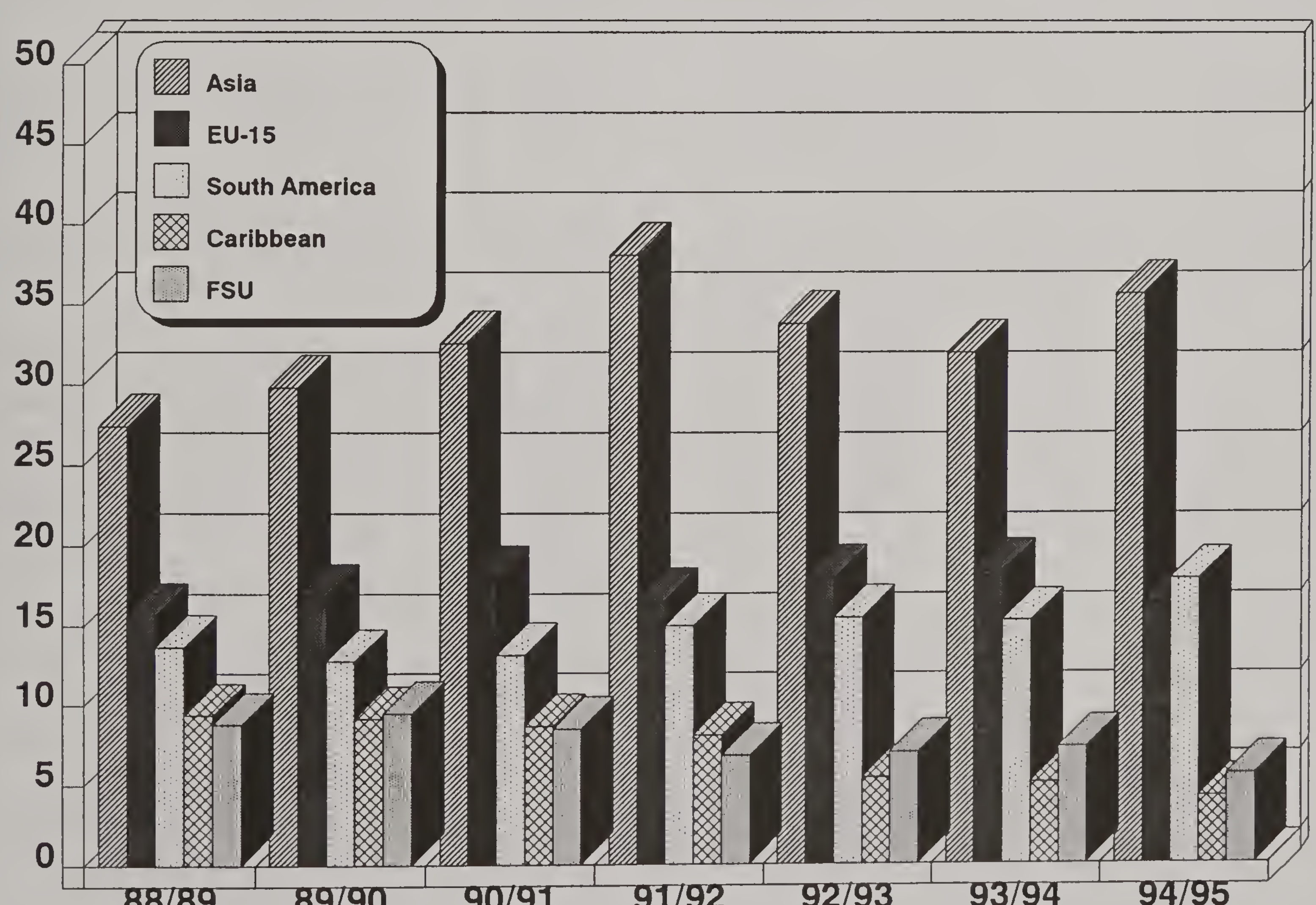

TABLE 27

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 As of 11/94	1994/95 As of 3/95
Western Hemisphere				
Argentina	1,350	1,080	1,180	1,180
Brazil	9,800	9,930	10,500	12,200
Colombia	1,796	1,827	1,950	1,950
Cuba	4,280	4,000	3,200	3,200
Guatemala	1,104	1,152	1,150	1,150
Mexico	4,330	3,780	4,044	4,150
United States 1/	7,111	6,964	7,430	7,475
European Union 2/ 3/	17,992	18,435	16,334	16,446
France	4,723	4,724	4,288	4,380
Germany	4,401	4,736	4,000	3,985
Italy	2,032	1,541	1,652	1,620
Netherlands	1,250	1,232	1,065	1,030
Spain	1,037	1,344	1,120	1,200
United Kingdom	1,590	1,561	1,354	1,354
Eastern Europe				
Poland	1,567	2,170	1,700	1,500
FSU				
Russia	2,540	2,700	2,000	1,650
Ukraine	3,965	4,190	3,800	3,600
Africa				
Egypt	1,015	1,050	1,070	1,070
South Africa	1,600	1,243	1,750	1,766
Middle East				
Turkey	2,124	2,191	2,050	1,900
Asia				
China	8,300	6,505	6,200	6,200
India 4/	12,470	11,730	14,385	14,385
Indonesia	2,300	2,480	2,500	2,400
Pakistan	2,562	3,127	3,300	3,600
Philippines	2,060	1,809	2,000	1,850
Thailand	3,750	3,975	4,700	4,900
Oceania				
Australia	4,367	4,460	4,987	5,072
Others	15,607	15,192	16,366	15,955
WORLD	111,990	109,990	112,596	113,599

1/ Includes Puerto Rico. 2/ Total EU sugar production excludes French overseas departments.

3/ The EU now includes Austria, Finland, and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995.

4/ Includes khandsari sugar in thousands of tons (raw value equivalent) as follows: 1992/93 – 1,100; 1993/94 – 1,100; 1994/95 – 750.

World cocoa bean production for the 1994/95 season (October/September) is forecast at 2.53 million tons, up 2 percent from last year's revised outturn of 2.48 million, but 1 percent below the preliminary forecast of 2.55 million released in October 1994 (WAP 10-94). The revised 1994/95 forecast approximates the record set during the 1990/91 season.

Cote d'Ivoire: The 1994/95 production forecast for the world's largest cocoa bean producer is a record 860,000 tons, unchanged from the October forecast. The forecast for the main crop, which includes about 25,000 tons from the 1993/94 mid-crop, is up slightly from October based on higher-than-expected deliveries and significant holdings by farmers and marketers in the northern growing areas. This upturn has been partially offset by a reduction in the 1994/95 mid-crop forecast because persistently dry weather inhibited flowering and pod setting. Additionally, the dry weather has caused some flower and pod wilt.

Crop quality during the main harvest was adversely affected by high moisture levels due to insufficient drying. Bean sizes were good, with 95 to 100 beans per 100 grams. However, continued dry weather could reduce average bean sizes for both the main and mid-crops.

Brazil: Cocoa bean production for 1994/95 is forecast at 275,000 tons, down 10 percent from the preliminary forecast of 306,000 because of below-normal rainfall from November through February and the continuing spread of the witches-broom fungus in Bahia. There are no chemical products capable of controlling the fungus and eradication efforts have proven fruitless. Growers are adapting to the situation and learning to contain this destructive fungus by consistently following the "recommended course of action"--pruning and burning infested limbs. However, it is unlikely that Bahia's cocoa bean output will return in the near future to the record 415,000 tons harvested in 1984/85.

In December 1994, the National Monetary Council announced that debt extensions would be negotiated for cocoa bean growers. The debt currently totals about US$165.0 million, about half of which is owed to the Bank of Brazil and the remainder to exporters and private banks. The Government is expected to allocate US$100.0 million to rollover the debt and provide financing for the witches-broom control effort.

Ghana: Cocoa bean production for the 1994/95 season is forecast at 315,000 tons, unchanged from the October forecast, but up 24 percent from 1993/94. The 1994/95 cocoa season was in full swing by the first of December, with prospects for a good harvest supported by high bean counts. However, by mid-December it became apparent that the harvest was being adversely affected by supply and logistical problems. Growers, who in the past depended on Ghana's cocoa marketing and procurement board (COCOBOD) for supplies, found themselves without jute bags to ship their beans to market. The situation became more complicated when COCOBOD and the Central Bank of Ghana underestimated the impact of this year's nearly 100 percent increase in cocoa prices on the cash flow of local banks. The situation resulted in a shortage of currency to pay growers. Pressed for money, many growers began selling their beans to traders in Cote d'Ivoire and Togo.

The outlook for the mid-crop appears favorable. The cherelle set is good, but some black pod damage in the Brong-Ahofo and Ashanti regions will limit mid-crop production in these areas.

The utilization of commercial inputs to enhance cocoa production in Ghana varies by region. In the western growing region, where yields are increasing with the growth of hybrid varieties, input use is high. In regions where older trees predominate, fewer chemicals and/or fertilizers are used. The recent outbreak of black pod disease in the Ashanti region can be directly attributed to insufficient applications of copper sulfate. Growers remain reluctant to spend more on inputs in declining areas even though COCOBOD has reduced the prices for some chemicals by as much as 40 percent.

Indonesia: Cocoa bean production for the 1994/95 season is forecast at 280,000 tons, up 8 percent from the initial forecast released in October 1994, but unchanged from 1993/94. Preliminary assessments indicated a 1994/95 crop of approximately 300,000 tons. However, persistently dry weather cut the yield potential. Long-term projections peg Indonesia's cocoa bean output at 460,000 tons by the year 2000 because at least 40 percent of Indonesia's cocoa trees are not yet in production.

Smallholders produce approximately 70 percent of Indonesia's cocoa beans. Due to economic and technical reasons, smallholders tend to grow cocoa trees less intensively than the State plantations. Yield and bean quality are relatively low in smallholder areas so government extension services are being concentrated in these areas.

High production costs remain a major obstacle for growers, despite higher returns from plantings of hybrid cocoa varieties. Cocoa trees continue to be intercropped with existing coconut and fruit trees. This provides growers with income until their cocoa stands come into production.

Malaysia: Cocoa bean production for 1994/95 is forecast at 195,000 tons, down 2 percent from the October forecast and 3 percent below the revised outturn for 1993/94. Except for the 1992/93 season when cocoa production increased 4 percent, cocoa production has been trending downward since 1989/90 as plantation companies and individual growers increasingly convert land from cocoa bean to oil palm production. The pace of land conversion slowed this season as cocoa bean prices rose to their highest level since 1988.

Nigeria: Cocoa bean production for 1994/95 is forecast at 130,000 tons, unchanged from the preliminary October forecast, but 7 percent below the 1993/94 estimate. Main crop harvesting began in late-October and was largely completed by February 1995. The prospects for the mid-crop are favorable because of ample rainfall well into the normal dry season.

Volatility in the local currency caused a sharp decline in domestic cocoa prices late last year. In response, farmers are holding back their stocks in anticipation that the price will rebound.

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TABLE 28

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 October	1994/95 March
Costa Rica	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.0
Guatemala	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Honduras	2.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Mexico	41.5	43.5	38.0	44.0	44.0
Nicaragua	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Panama	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	49.0	51.7	46.1	52.6	52.6
Cuba	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Dominican Republic	48.8	50.8	55.0	51.0	51.0
Grenada	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Haiti	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Jamaica	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CARIBBEAN	59.1	60.2	65.0	61.0	61.0
Bolivia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Brazil	301.0	330.0	280.0	306.0	275.0
Colombia	60.5	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Ecuador	82.4	76.0	78.0	79.0	79.0
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	16.0	16.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
SOUTH AMERICA	473.5	496.1	447.6	474.6	443.6
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	107.0	100.0	105.0	100.0	100.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	747.0	700.0	850.0	860.0	860.0
Equatorial Guinea	3.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
Gabon	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
Ghana 4/	242.5	312.0	255.0	315.0	315.0
Liberia	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Madagascar	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Nigeria 5/	110.0	140.0	140.0	130.0	130.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	7.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Tanzania	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Togo 3/	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Uganda	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Zaire	3.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
AFRICA	1,240.1	1,283.2	1,380.3	1,435.0	1,435.0
India	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	200.0	240.0	280.0	260.0	280.0
Malaysia	217.0	225.0	202.0	200.0	195.0
Philippines	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
ASIA	432.4	481.4	498.4	476.4	491.4
Fiji	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	41.0	39.0	35.0	40.0	40.0
Solomon Islands	3.5	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Vanuatu	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OCEANIA	46.9	45.9	40.6	45.6	45.6
WORLD	2,301.0	2,418.5	2,478.0	2,545.2	2,529.2

1/ Estimates refer to an October–September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Cote d' Ivoire. 5/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

World soybean production for 1994/95 is forecast at 137.9 million tons, up 20.4 million or 17 percent from last year. Excellent crops are projected for some of the world's largest foreign producers, as well as in the United States. Total foreign production is forecast at a record 68.3 million tons, up 1.7 million or 3 percent above last year. Record soybean harvests are projected for Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and China. However, smaller crops were harvested in India and Russia. (See table 12 of this circular for country and regional area, yield, and production estimates.)

The U.S. soybean harvest is estimated at a record 69.6 million tons for 1994/95, up 18.7 million or 37 percent from 1993/94. Last year's crop was the smallest since 1988 due to the effects of heavy rainfall and flooding along the tributaries of the Mississippi River. This season's favorable growing conditions boosted yield to a record 2.82 tons per hectare. Harvested area is estimated at 24.7 million hectares, the largest since 1985.

Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay are together projected to harvest a record 39.8 million tons of soybeans in 1994/95, up 1.0 million or 3 percent from last year. In Brazil and Paraguay, abundant rainfall provided favorable moisture for sowing and early plant development. Growing conditions have been generally better than last year when all three countries harvested record soybean crops.

Argentine soybean output for 1994/95 is projected at a record 12.7 million tons, up 0.4 million or 3 percent from last year. While harvested area is projected at a record 5.5 million hectares, up 2 percent from 1993/94, yield is estimated near the 5-year average of 2.30 tons per hectare. Both corn and soybeans are attractive alternatives for Argentine producers, and corn appeared to have a slight economic advantage this year. However, Argentina's planting window for corn, which is ahead of soybeans, was cut short by dry conditions. As a result, some farmers were forced to plant soybeans.

In Brazil, the soybean crop for 1994/95 is projected at a record 25.1 millions tons, up 0.4 million or 2 percent from 1993/94, due to record yield. Harvested area is forecast at 11.4 million hectares, essentially unchanged from last year. This season's weather and economic conditions are nearly identical to last year's. Growing conditions are as good or slightly better than 1993/94; farmer finances, credit availability, and cash liquidity are as good as last year, which is more favorable than they have been in previous years. Input use, as reflected by reports of expenditures on fertilizer and equipment, was up again this year.

The Paraguayan soybean crop for 1994/95 is forecast at 2.0 million tons, up 0.2 million or 11 percent from last year. Harvested area has increased over the last few years and is now estimated at a record 1.1 million hectares. Favorable growing conditions are likely to boost yield above the 5-year average of 1.61 tons per hectare.

China is now the world's third largest soybean producer, behind the United States and Brazil. Soybean production is estimated at 16.3 million tons for 1994/95, up 1.0 million or 6 percent from last year. Excellent soybean prices and an absence of government intervention have encouraged farmers to increase soybean area significantly. Harvested area increased from an estimated 7.2 million hectares in 1992, to 10.3 million in 1994. In addition, soybean yield has climbed over the last two years as farmers are paying closer attention to recommended cultivation and harvest practices. Average yield during 1994/95 is estimated at 1.59 tons per hectare, slightly lower than last year's record 1.62 tons.

In India, soybean production for 1994/95 is estimated at 3.3 million tons, down 0.7 million or 18 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 4.0 million hectares, down 0.3 million or 7 percent from last year's record. Over the last decade, soybean area increased significantly as a result of government subsidies and regional crop extension support. Beginning in the early 1980's, soybean farming rapidly expanded into traditionally fallow areas in central India. Most of this seasonally idle land is now fully cultivated. Historically, yields have varied widely with the level and timing of rainfall during the monsoon season. This year's monsoon provided ample moisture for soybeans. However, heavy rainfall during soybean planting in central India prevented total Indian soybean area from reaching last year's level.

Soybean production in the European Union (EU-12) for 1994/95 is forecast at 0.9 million tons, up 0.2 million or 30 percent from 1993/94. Italy and France account for more than 98 percent of the EU's soybean production. Italy is the Community's largest soybean producer, with an estimated 0.6 million tons, up 13 percent from last year. Italy's soybean area is concentrated in the northern Po Valley region. Harvested area climbed 17 percent during 1994/95, to an estimated 0.2 million hectares. This is the second-smallest harvested area since the 1985/86 season. French soybean area bounced back this season to an estimated 100,000 hectares, up 45,000 hectares or 82 percent from 1993/94. This is the largest harvested soybean area since 1990/91. In addition, favorable weather boosted yield to a record 2.60 tons per hectare, resulting in a total French soybean crop of 260,000 tons, the second largest on record.

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TABLE 29

World Soybean Harvested Area

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
						1,000 Hectares					
Total World	53,013	51,323	50,909	54,228	55,844	58,495	54,337	55,010	56,672	60,364	62,639
United States	26,755	24,929	23,598	23,137	23,218	24,094	22,870	23,477	23,566	23,208	24,738
Total Foreign	26,258	26,394	27,311	31,091	32,626	34,401	31,467	31,533	33,106	37,156	37,901
Argentina	3,270	3,316	3,510	4,260	4,000	4,950	4,750	4,800	4,900	5,400	5,500
Australia	63	71	66	46	71	49	40	29	32	39	20
Austria	--	--	--	--	6	9	9	15	53	54	60
Bolivia	63	66	69	83	144	173	186	210	240	270	300
Brazil	10,153	9,450	9,270	10,550	12,150	11,550	9,750	9,700	10,625	11,440	11,400
Bulgaria	72	71	51	36	40	40	17	10	11	21	18
Burma	30	30	32	34	36	35	33	34	38	40	53
Canada	405	405	385	461	533	540	484	598	560	720	820
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	7,286	7,718	8,295	8,445	8,120	8,034	7,560	7,041	7,221	9,454	10,270
Colombia	54	74	65	61	93	112	102	42	47	60	50
Cote d'Ivoire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	3	2	2	2	2	2	7	11	10	10	10
EU-12	60	124	282	564	534	633	664	485	416	229	305
France	22	28	48	79	92	135	117	62	41	55	100
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	1	1	1	1
Greece	--	--	1	2	3	8	7	5	3	2	--
Italy	36	94	232	481	432	477	521	413	355	170	200
Spain	2	2	1	2	7	11	17	4	16	1	4
Ecuador	25	32	47	55	62	60	57	58	58	60	60
Egypt	46	46	50	50	50	39	41	42	22	18	18
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
FSU-12	772	738	745	783	759	831	829	812	787	750	705
Azerbaijan	--	--	--	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	--	--	--	12	12	10	8	6	6	7	7
Kazakhstan	--	--	--	38	28	25	23	18	11	10	10
Kyrgyzstan	--	--	--	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Moldova	--	--	--	32	39	37	27	20	25	25	25
Russia	--	--	--	619	598	651	675	664	645	625	580
Ukraine	--	--	--	74	76	105	93	102	97	80	80
Guatemala	5	5	14	12	13	13	15	20	26	15	14
Hungary	30	24	23	36	66	54	33	25	28	16	9
India	1,243	1,340	1,527	1,543	1,734	2,253	2,564	3,185	3,627	4,250	3,950
Indonesia	896	970	920	1,100	1,177	1,205	1,275	1,555	1,470	1,480	1,490
Iran	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Jamaica	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	134	134	138	163	162	152	146	141	110	87	80
Korea, North	320	330	335	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
Korea, South	190	156	133	154	145	157	152	119	105	117	110
Mexico	350	370	340	390	139	468	276	340	305	220	226
Morocco	1	1	2	4	2	--	5	11	4	1	1
Nigeria	100	115	100	44	55	68	75	83	85	85	85
Pakistan	4	4	5	2	2	1	2	4	8	6	6
Paraguay	550	550	530	615	850	980	890	900	980	1,050	1,075
Peru	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	7	7	8	9	10	12	15	16	16	17	17
Romania	292	319	312	350	340	512	190	108	166	75	60
South Africa	23	30	40	44	44	61	87	83	45	55	60
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	3	8	6	6	6	6	6	6
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Syria	--	--	--	--	10	10	5	5	6	6	6
Taiwan	7	9	9	8	6	4	4	4	5	6	6
Thailand	193	241	282	303	392	502	408	318	343	343	352
Turkey	28	45	60	112	60	100	60	50	50	40	50
Uruguay	14	25	43	43	50	44	34	13	13	13	13
Venezuela	1	1	2	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Vietnam	120	102	135	135	150	150	110	115	140	140	140
Yugoslavia	114	101	96	105	110	88	91	63	85	80	65
Zambia	10	14	21	26	32	38	39	35	32	32	32
Zimbabwe	44	45	59	65	71	68	58	45	32	52	60

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 30
World Soybean Yields

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
	Metric tons per Hectare										
Total World	1.75	1.88	1.91	1.91	1.72	1.84	1.92	1.95	2.07	1.95	2.20
United States	1.89	2.29	2.24	2.28	1.82	2.17	2.29	2.30	2.53	2.19	2.81
Total Foreign	1.60	1.49	1.63	1.63	1.65	1.60	1.64	1.69	1.74	1.79	1.80
Argentina	2.06	2.20	1.99	2.28	1.63	2.17	2.42	2.32	2.32	2.28	2.31
Australia	1.75	1.48	1.74	1.48	1.82	1.57	1.55	2.17	1.59	2.10	1.95
Austria	--	--	--	--	2.00	1.11	1.89	2.47	1.74	2.31	2.25
Bolivia	1.57	2.23	1.59	1.70	2.04	1.33	1.89	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.83
Brazil	1.80	1.49	1.87	1.71	1.94	1.76	1.62	1.99	2.12	2.16	2.20
Bulgaria	1.00	0.55	1.06	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.90	1.82	0.76	1.11
Burma	0.77	0.77	0.84	0.79	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.79
Canada	2.26	2.50	2.49	2.75	2.16	2.26	2.61	2.44	2.48	2.57	2.75
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	1.33	1.36	1.40	1.44	1.43	1.27	1.46	1.38	1.43	1.62	1.59
Colombia	1.93	2.08	1.97	1.89	1.90	1.89	1.82	1.76	2.11	2.05	2.10
Cote d'Ivoire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.33	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	1.33	2.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	1.00	1.55	1.50	1.50	1.50
EU-12	2.42	2.72	3.18	3.16	3.10	3.13	3.11	3.09	2.84	3.02	2.93
France	1.41	1.64	1.77	2.35	2.48	2.22	2.11	2.34	1.61	2.36	2.60
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Greece	--	--	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.25	3.14	4.00	5.00	3.50	--
Italy	3.06	3.04	3.47	3.30	3.26	3.40	3.36	3.20	3.00	3.24	3.10
Spain	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.86	2.45	2.47	3.00	2.06	1.00	3.00
Ecuador	1.84	1.78	1.81	1.67	1.65	1.67	1.75	1.72	1.38	1.43	1.38
Egypt	3.11	2.89	2.80	2.80	2.60	2.33	2.59	2.86	2.68	2.78	2.78
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
FSU-12	0.61	0.63	0.95	0.93	1.17	1.15	1.06	1.00	0.81	0.86	0.70
Azerbaijan	--	--	--	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Georgia	--	--	--	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.38	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.57
Kazakhstan	--	--	--	1.18	1.46	1.32	1.43	1.44	1.09	1.30	1.30
Kyrgyzstan	--	--	--	2.00	1.67	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Moldova	--	--	--	1.16	1.36	1.38	0.89	1.00	1.40	1.20	1.00
Russia	--	--	--	0.87	1.13	1.13	1.06	0.94	0.78	0.80	0.62
Ukraine	--	--	--	1.15	1.33	1.18	1.06	1.32	0.78	1.25	1.13
Guatemala	1.80	1.80	2.07	2.17	2.15	2.46	2.47	2.45	2.46	3.07	2.86
Hungary	1.67	1.92	2.22	1.81	1.58	2.15	1.33	2.32	1.39	1.56	1.33
India	0.77	0.76	0.58	0.58	0.89	0.80	1.01	0.78	0.86	0.94	0.84
Indonesia	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.11	1.07
Iran	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Jamaica	1.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	1.78	1.70	1.78	1.76	1.71	1.79	1.51	1.40	1.71	1.16	1.38
Korea, North	1.25	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18
Korea, South	1.34	1.50	1.50	1.32	1.65	1.61	1.53	1.54	1.68	1.45	1.55
Mexico	1.57	1.92	1.94	1.92	2.16	2.10	2.05	2.11	1.88	2.15	2.17
Morocco	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	1.60	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.48	0.70	0.91	1.00	0.88	0.87	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Pakistan	0.50	1.25	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.50	1.25	2.33	2.33
Paraguay	1.73	1.09	1.79	1.79	1.90	1.61	1.46	1.44	1.79	1.71	1.86
Peru	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.67	1.67	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Philippines	1.00	0.86	0.88	0.78	0.80	0.83	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.76
Romania	1.39	0.99	1.51	1.00	1.00	0.59	0.74	1.66	0.76	1.27	1.50
South Africa	1.52	1.17	1.58	1.91	1.59	1.77	1.45	0.82	1.36	1.38	1.33
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	0.67	1.25	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
Syria	--	--	--	--	1.60	2.00	1.40	1.40	1.67	1.67	1.67
Taiwan	1.71	1.67	2.00	1.88	1.83	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.60	2.17	2.17
Thailand	1.27	1.28	1.26	1.12	1.32	1.34	1.30	1.37	1.40	1.40	1.36
Turkey	2.14	1.67	2.00	1.07	1.17	1.20	2.00	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.80
Uruguay	1.50	1.80	1.86	1.63	1.10	1.18	1.18	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Venezuela	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Vietnam	0.72	0.77	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.86	0.75	0.75	0.75
Yugoslavia	2.00	1.72	2.34	2.26	1.64	2.38	1.67	2.46	1.40	1.38	1.77
Zambia	1.50	1.21	1.05	1.23	1.06	0.95	1.15	0.86	1.09	1.09	1.09
Zimbabwe	1.95	1.87	1.83	1.83	1.70	1.76	1.67	0.93	2.34	1.94	1.95

TABLE 31
World Soybean Production

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
	1,000 Metric Tons										
Total World	92,666	96,579	97,401	103,530	96,057	107,368	104,142	107,381	117,231	117,468	137,907
United States	50,644	57,127	52,868	52,746	42,153	52,354	52,416	54,065	59,612	50,919	69,626
Total Foreign	42,022	39,452	44,533	50,784	53,904	55,014	51,726	53,316	57,619	66,549	68,281
Argentina	6,750	7,300	7,000	9,700	6,500	10,750	11,500	11,150	11,350	12,300	12,700
Australia	110	105	115	68	129	77	62	63	51	82	39
Austria	--	--	--	--	12	10	17	37	92	125	135
Bolivia	99	147	110	141	294	230	352	380	470	520	550
Brazil	18,278	14,100	17,300	18,020	23,600	20,340	15,750	19,300	22,500	24,700	25,100
Bulgaria	72	39	54	34	40	40	15	19	20	16	20
Burma	23	23	27	27	28	28	26	27	30	32	42
Canada	917	1,012	960	1,270	1,153	1,219	1,262	1,460	1,387	1,850	2,251
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	9,695	10,509	11,614	12,184	11,645	10,227	11,000	9,710	10,300	15,310	16,300
Colombia	104	154	128	115	177	212	186	74	99	123	105
Cote d'Ivoire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	4	4	3	5	5	6	7	17	15	15	15
EU-12	145	337	896	1,783	1,655	1,982	2,067	1,500	1,182	691	895
France	31	46	85	186	228	300	247	145	66	130	260
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	3	3	3	3
Greece	--	--	3	4	6	26	22	20	15	7	--
Italy	110	286	806	1,589	1,408	1,624	1,751	1,320	1,065	550	620
Spain	4	5	2	4	13	27	42	12	33	1	12
Ecuador	46	57	85	92	102	100	100	100	80	86	83
Egypt	143	133	140	140	130	91	106	120	59	50	50
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2	2	2	2
FSU-12	469	465	710	725	886	957	880	811	634	647	495
Azerbaijan	--	--	--	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	--	--	--	7	7	6	3	3	3	4	4
Kazakhstan	--	--	--	45	41	33	33	26	12	13	13
Kyrgyzstan	--	--	--	4	5	4	3	2	2	2	2
Moldova	--	--	--	37	53	51	24	20	35	30	25
Russia	--	--	--	541	675	738	717	624	505	497	360
Ukraine	--	--	--	85	101	124	99	135	76	100	90
Guatemala	9	9	29	26	28	32	37	49	64	46	40
Hungary	50	46	51	65	104	116	44	58	39	25	12
India	955	1,020	891	898	1,547	1,806	2,602	2,492	3,106	4,000	3,300
Indonesia	870	950	900	1,100	1,285	1,315	1,400	1,750	1,700	1,650	1,600
Iran	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Jamaica	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	238	228	245	287	277	272	220	197	188	101	110
Korea, North	400	425	435	440	440	440	440	440	400	400	400
Korea, South	254	234	199	203	239	252	233	183	176	170	170
Mexico	550	710	660	750	300	984	567	718	572	472	490
Morocco	1	1	2	4	2	--	8	13	4	1	1
Nigeria	60	55	70	40	55	60	65	78	80	80	80
Pakistan	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	6	10	14	14
Paraguay	950	600	950	1,100	1,615	1,575	1,300	1,300	1,750	1,800	2,000
Peru	2	2	6	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	2
Philippines	7	6	7	7	8	10	12	12	12	13	13
Romania	407	317	472	350	340	304	141	179	126	95	90
South Africa	35	35	63	84	70	108	126	68	61	76	80
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	2	10	8	8	8	8	8	8
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	2	2	3	4	5	5	5
Syria	--	--	--	--	16	20	7	7	10	10	10
Taiwan	12	15	18	15	11	8	8	8	13	13	13
Thailand	246	309	356	338	517	672	530	435	480	480	480
Turkey	60	75	120	120	70	120	120	90	90	70	90
Uruguay	21	45	80	70	55	52	40	20	20	20	20
Venezuela	1	1	2	2	6	9	9	9	9	9	9
Vietnam	86	79	95	95	120	120	87	99	105	105	105
Yugoslavia	228	174	225	237	180	209	152	155	119	110	115
Zambia	15	17	22	32	34	36	45	30	35	35	35
Zimbabwe	86	84	108	119	121	120	97	42	75	101	117

CHART 2

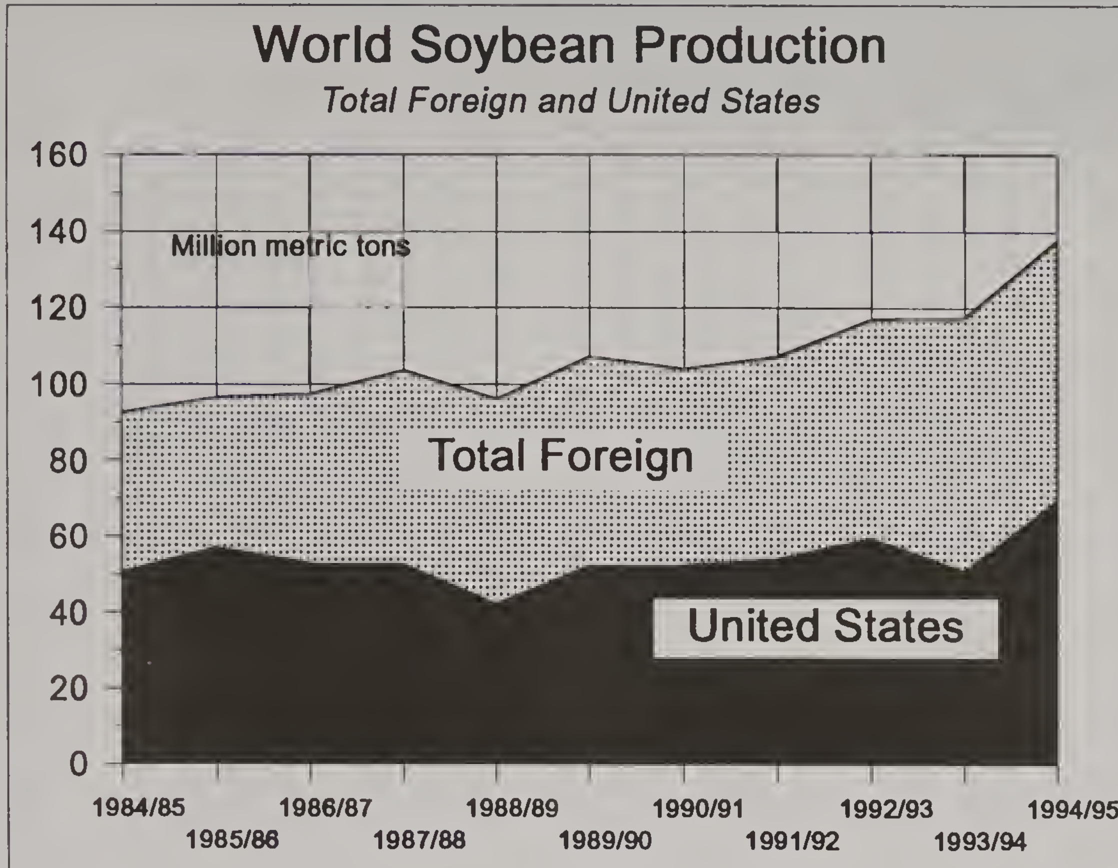

CHART 3

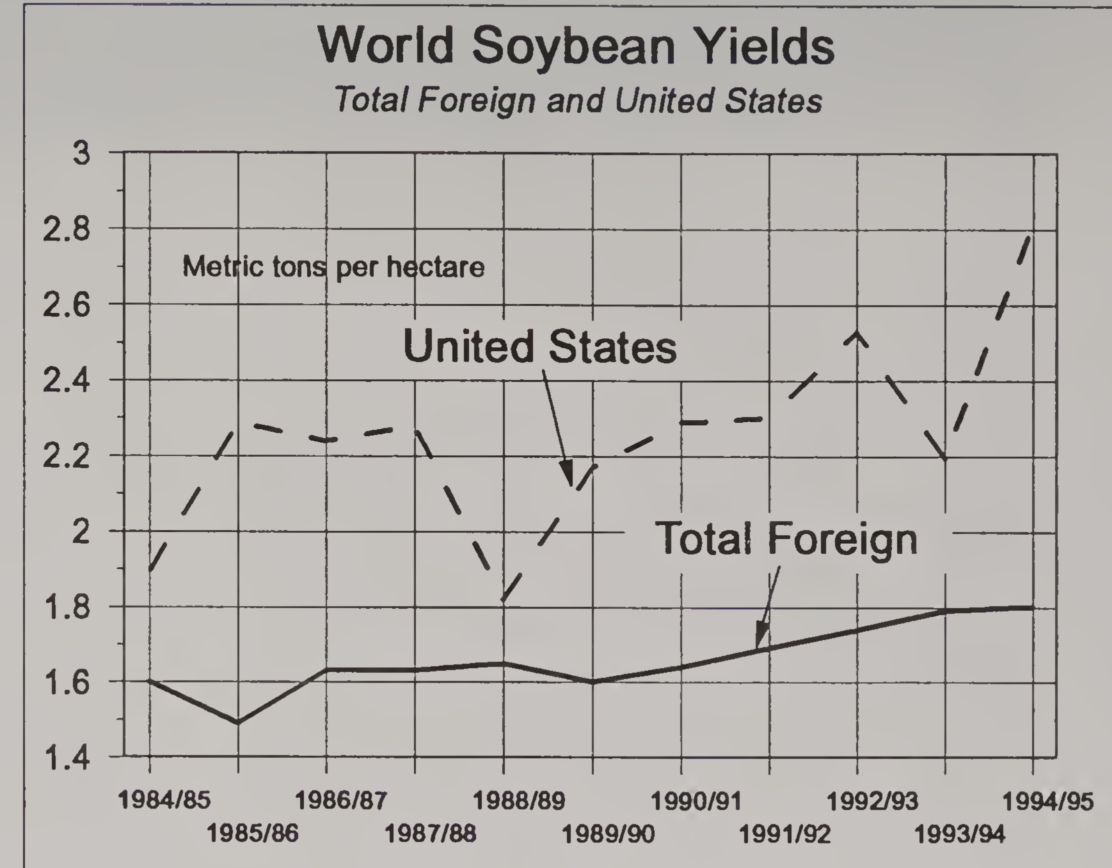

CHART 4

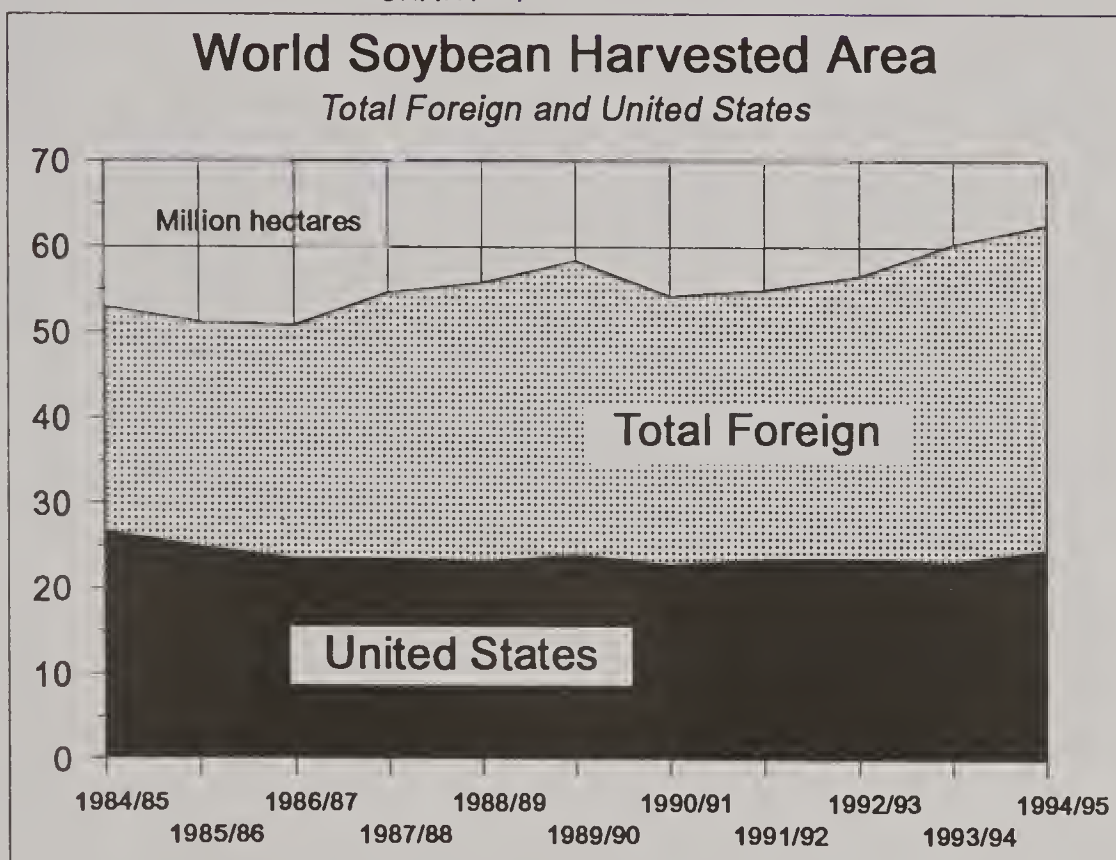

TABLE 32

World Soybeans

Million hectares area/Tons per hectare yield/Million tons output

	Foreign Area	U.S. Area	Foreign Yield	U.S. Yield	Foreign Production	U.S. Production
1984/85	26.26	26.76	1.60	1.89	42.02	50.64
1985/86	26.39	24.93	1.49	2.29	39.45	57.18
1986/87	27.31	23.60	1.63	2.24	44.53	52.87
1987/88	31.09	23.14	1.63	2.28	50.78	52.75
1988/89	32.63	23.22	1.65	1.82	53.90	42.15
1989/90	34.40	24.09	1.60	2.17	55.01	52.35
1990/91	31.47	22.87	1.64	2.29	51.73	52.42
1991/92	31.53	23.48	1.69	2.30	53.32	54.07
1992/93	33.11	23.57	1.74	2.53	57.62	59.61
1993/94	37.16	23.21	1.79	2.19	66.55	50.92
1994/95	37.90	24.74	1.80	2.81	68.28	69.63

March 1995: PECAD, FAS, USDA

Mexico's peanut production during 1994/95 is estimated at 96,000 tons, down 19,000 or 17 percent from the last year, due primarily to drought in the State of Chihuahua. Water supplies for the 1995/96 season remain well below normal in Chihuahua, but there remains the possibility that seasonal rainfall could bolster reserves. Peanut production underwent a significant increase beginning in 1987/88 as a result of favorable government agricultural programs, and a record 119,000 tons was produced in 1992/93. Current government support programs are mid-way through a 5-year plan that reduces income support for the purpose of phasing in free-market mechanisms into Mexico's agricultural economy. The following situation report on the Peso devaluation and the Mexican peanut industry was derived from a report submitted by the U. S. agricultural counselor's office in Mexico City.

Increased Mexican production of runner-type peanuts as well as increased exports of candy and peanut butter are likely to occur during the 1995/96 marketing year. This year, Mexico could fill its NAFTA quota for peanut exports to the United States. Mexican peanut imports will drop, with Argentina losing more of the market than the United States.

Short-term effects: The Peso devaluation in December caused a sharp decrease in peanut imports. Trade reports indicate that many importers asked to have credit terms extended while they wait for exchange rates to stabilize. A number of exporters reported that they were caught with deliveries made before payment had been received.

After the announcement of the U.S.-supported stabilization package, the exchange rate began to show signs of greater stability, fluctuating between 5 and 5.5 pesos to the U.S. dollar. Most Mexican shellers and processors have stated that in order to continue importing peanuts at normal levels they will need a peso at around 4.5 per dollar. There has been no indication that the peso will strengthen to that extent.

Prices that local peanut producers are receiving for unshelled runner- type peanuts have increased from 1.5 pesos per kilogram to 2.4 pesos per kilogram (US$436 per metric ton at a 5.5 exchange rate.) Imported runner-type peanuts cost US$890 per metric ton.

Medium-term outlook: Some industry representatives have stated that the production of runner-type peanuts, which account for nearly 80 percent of all peanut varieties grown, could increase 20 percent, to 96,000 tons in 1995/96. However, increased consolidation of producers, to take advantage of economies of scale, will have to occur. The increase in production will occur primarily on larger plantations in the States of Sinoloa and Oaxaca during 1995/96. The Chihuahua area could have a large increase as well, if the current drought situation improves. Production of other type peanuts is not expected to increase more than 3 to 5 percent.

Prior to the devaluation, domestic peanut production was projected to satisfy about 80 percent of Mexico's annual consumption. With a 20-percent increase in the production of runner-type peanuts, Mexico could become self sufficient in peanut production--assuming domestic demand remains at about last year's level. Also, the increase in production would make it easier for Mexican suppliers to fulfill the NAFTA peanut quota of 3,377 tons for 1995/96. The fact that exports to the United States last year did not reach that total was partly explained by shipper uncertainty about quota administration mechanisms, as well as concern that peanuts shipped to the border might not meet U.S. inspection requirements.

While the manufacture of peanut products is fairly widespread, in volume terms, the trade is dominated by a few large operations. These firms, with decades in the business, are hoping to export peanut candy and peanut butter to take advantage of the improved exchange rate.

Strategies discussed by processors in recent weeks include swapping finished candy products for imported peanuts, using 80 percent domestic and 20 percent imported peanuts in their products, and setting up processing facilities (maquiladoras) at the border to reduce transportation costs. It should be stressed, however, that these responses to the apparent improvement in export prospects are still in the

planning stage.

The United States and Argentina are the two main suppliers of peanuts to Mexico. Given current prices and transportation costs, it appear that imports from Argentina will be more affected by devaluation than will be imports from the United States.

For additional information contact Rod Paschal, (202) 720-0881

CHART 5

CHART 6

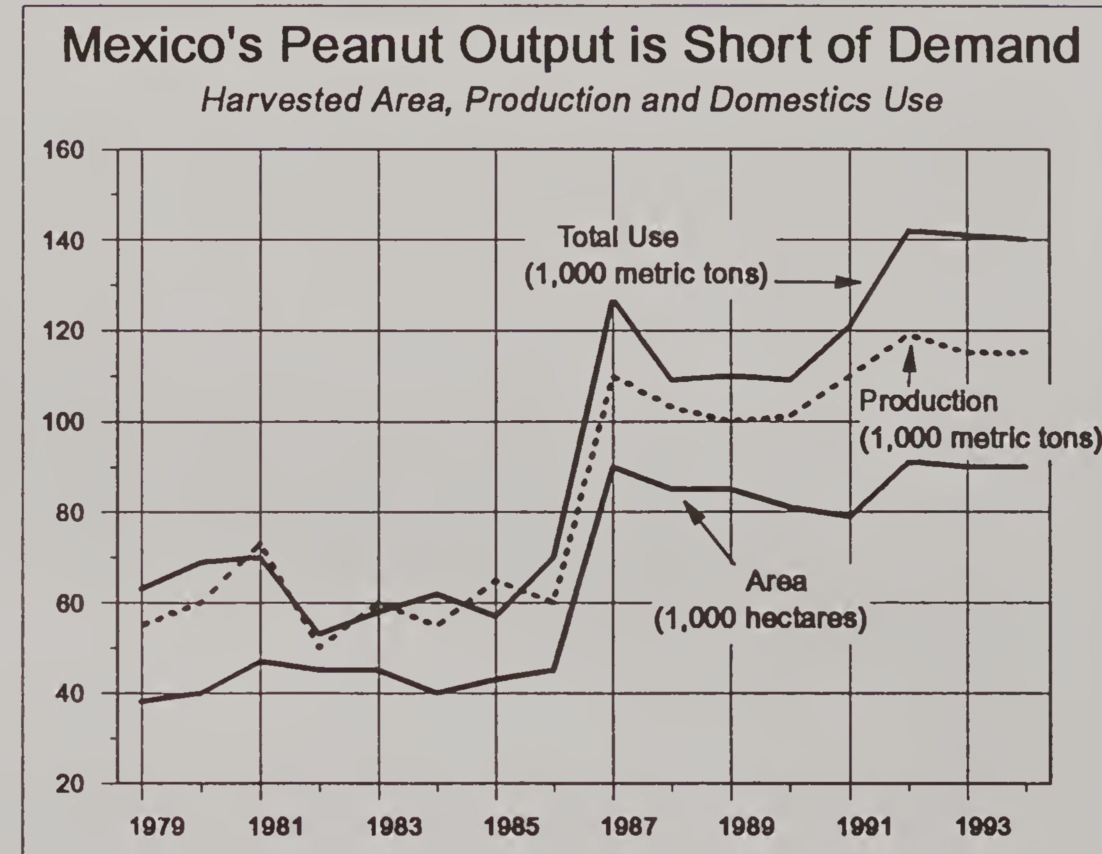

CHART 7

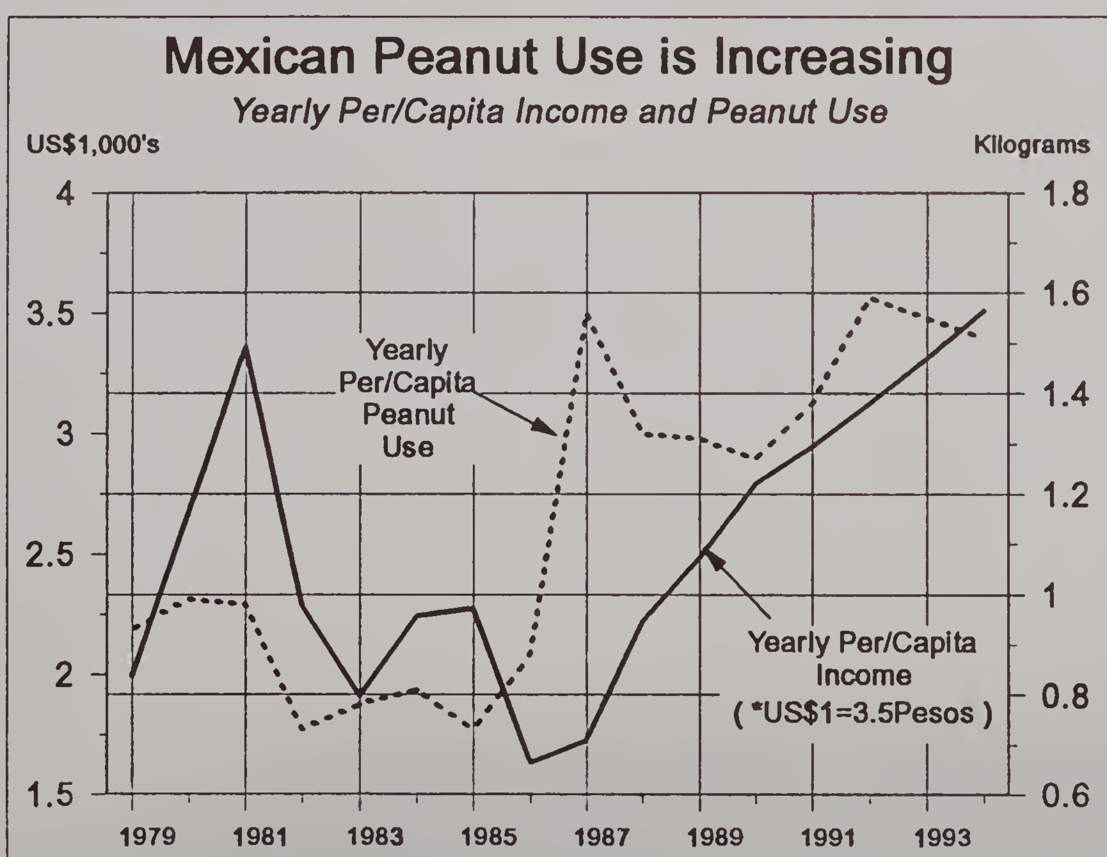

TABLE 33

Mexico Peanuts

	Harvested Area (1,000 Hectares)	Yield (MT per Ha)	Production (1,000 MT)
1979/80	38	1.45	55
1980/81	40	1.50	60
1981/82	47	1.55	73
1982/83	45	1.11	50
1983/84	45	1.33	60
1984/85	40	1.38	55
1985/86	43	1.51	65
1986/87	45	1.33	60
1987/88	90	1.22	110
1988/89	85	1.21	103
1989/90	85	1.18	100
1990/91	81	1.25	101
1991/92	79	1.39	110
1992/93	91	1.31	119
1993/94	90	1.28	115
1994/95	80	1.20	96

BRAZIL'S COFFEE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL FOR 1995/96 REVISED UPWARD

Brazil's 1995/96 coffee production potential is 16.7 - 18.2 million bags, up from the December forecast potential of 15.7 - 17.7 million (WAP 12-94), but significantly below the 1994/95 harvest of 26.0 million, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. The December forecast factored in the damage done to 1995/96 crop potential by severe frosts in June and July 1994 and took into account the impact of the long, persistent drought (June through October). Implicit in the December forecast was the assumption of continued plantation management and seasonably normal weather during subsequent months.

The current higher forecast of production potential is based on observations that trees in the coffee-producing areas of Minas Gerais received an optimal amount and distribution of rainfall since last November, as well as adequate care and inputs. This was evident by the lush vegetative growth on the trees, satisfactory cherry setting and development, indications of appropriate weeding and pruning activities, and a minimal incidence of leaf rust fungus. The U.S. Department of Agriculture made this crop condition assessment during a field survey of major coffee-producing regions from mid-January through early-February 1995, immediately following the end of the flowering and cherry-setting season. This current forecast of production potential assumes normal rainfall volume and distribution through May 1995.

The table below details the changes, by State, in the production potential forecasts for 1995/96. The December 1994 forecasts remain unchanged for all producing states except Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. The reduction in forecast potential for Sao Paulo reflects the adverse affect drought had on trees during the flowering season. In contrast, coffee-producing areas in west and southwest Minas Gerais benefited greatly from the rainfall that has occurred since November. Because the onset of flowering is later in Minas Gerais, the rains were timely for cherry setting which made management of the crop much easier and justified the cost of necessary inputs. The Arabica-producing areas in Espirito Santo and southeast Minas Gerais similarly benefited from the favorable weather during these last few months. However, in the areas of Espirito Santo where Robusta coffee is grown, rainfall levels are significantly below normal. Consequently, the production potential forecast for Espirito Santo remains unchanged pending further development of the crop.

BRAZIL: COFFEE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL BY MAJOR PRODUCING STATES
(Million Bags)

State	Harvest 1994/95	Pre-Frost Production Potential, 1995/96	Frost/Drought-Reduced Production Potential, 1995/96 (December 1994)	Current Production Potential, 1995/96 (March 1995)
Parana	2.0	2.0	0.2 - 0.2	0.2 - 0.2
Sao Paulo	4.0	4.0	2.0 - 2.5	2.0 - 2.0
Minas Gerais	13.0	15.5	8.0 - 9.0	9.0 - 10.0
Espirito Santo	4.0	5.0	3.0 - 3.5	3.0 - 3.5
Others	3.0	2.5	2.5 - 2.5	2.5 - 2.5
Total	26.0	29.0	15.7 - 17.7	16.7 - 18.2

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division
and
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Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Cow milk production in selected countries for 1994 is estimated at 377.6 million tons, down slightly from 1993 as production declines in Russia, Poland, and India more than offset increases in the United States, New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina.

For 1995, cow milk production is forecast up marginally, to 379.3 million tons, based on projections of significantly higher output in the United States, Argentina, and India.

Milk cow numbers continued trending downward in most countries during 1994 and will likely decline further in 1995. However, higher production per-cow is maintaining cow milk output at a relatively stable level.

MILK PRODUCTION

North America: Milk production in the United States for 1994 is estimated at 69.7 million tons, up 2 percent from a year ago. The number of milk cows was down 1 percent from 1993, but higher per-cow yields more than offset the smaller herd size. U.S. milk output is forecast to increase to 71.5 million tons in 1995, as per-cow yields continue to rise. Plentiful supplies of feedgrains, quality forages, and bovine somatotropin (bst) are the major reasons for the increase in per-cow yields.

An increase in the quota for processing milk deliveries (MSQ) for the 1994/95 marketing year (August/July) and a target price increase have improved production prospects for the Canadian dairy sector. Milk output in 1994 is estimated up 3 percent, to 7.7 million tons. Output in 1995 is forecast at 7.9 million tons, a 3-percent increase from 1994.

Mexico's 1994 milk output is estimated at 11.0 million tons, up 3 percent from 1993. A marginal increase, to 11.1 million tons is forecast for 1995. The absence of significant growth in the Mexican industry reflects the poor monetary returns for most producers. However, larger dairy operations are registering productivity increases, mainly because of better management.

South America: Cow milk production in Brazil increased 3 percent in 1994, to 15.7 million tons. A similar percentage increase is projected for 1995. Milk production has been trending steadily upward since 1991 in response to growing demand.

Argentina's 1994 milk output is estimated at 8.1 million tons, up 9 percent from 1993. Continued strong growth is expected in 1995 as rising demand in domestic and export markets boosts producer returns.

Milk production in Venezuela declined by nearly one-fifth in 1994, to 1.4 million tons. The downturn is expected to continue through 1995 as high interest rates and rising feed costs keep milk production unprofitable. Some farms have stopped producing milk entirely, while others are shifting from specialized dairy cows to lower-yielding, dual purpose stock.

European Union (EU): Germany's milk production continues to decline in small annual increments as producers respond to the new milk quality requirements. Cows whose milk does not meet the new standards are being culled and, often, are not immediately replaced. The new standards also set stiffer requirements for the microbiologic content for fresh and manufacturing milk.

France's 1994 milk production is estimated at 25.1 million tons, slightly above 1993. Although another small increase is forecast for 1995, total output is expected to remain slightly below the EU quota. Increased productivity per cow is allowing milk cow numbers to decline, while production remains constant or moderately increases.

Milk output in the Netherlands declined 2 percent in 1994, to 10.8 million tons. Milk cow numbers were down 2 percent, but continued genetic improvements boosted per-cow milk yields. With further increases in per-cow yields essentially offsetting the ongoing decline in cow numbers, milk output in 1995 is forecast at or near the 1994 level.

Although Italy's milk production declined for the fourth consecutive year, to 10.2 million

tons in 1994, milk output was still above the EU quota. Consequently, dairy herds are being culled as producers attempt to avoid further penalties for over-quota production. A 2-percent reduction in both milk cow numbers and milk production is forecast for 1995, which will likely put Italy's milk output at or near the quota level.

Eastern Europe: Poland's milk output was down 6 percent in 1994, to 11.9 million tons, and a further decline is forecast for 1995. Poland's dairy sector has stagnated because most of its dairy operations are too small and inefficient to turn a profit given the current farmgate prices.

Milk production in Romania "bottomed out" at 3.8 million tons in 1992 and 1993, recovered to 4.0 million in 1994, and is forecast at 4.2 million in 1995. The upturn in the Romanian dairy sector reflects the ongoing changes that are occurring in the dairy industries throughout much of Eastern Europe. Over 90 percent of Romania's dairy cows are now held by private producers whose operations are better managed and obtain higher yields than the former State and collective farms.

Former Soviet Union: Russia's milk cow numbers and milk production have been trending downward since 1992. In 1994, the dairy herd was 19.9 million head, with milk production estimated at 42.6 million tons. The downturn in 1994 reflects a change in loan repayment terms which caused a sharp drop in the buying prices for milk. This, in turn, caused many farmers to significantly cut back their dairy operations.

Because the financial situation in Ukraine's dairy sector is bleak, milk cow numbers and milk production are steadily trending downward. Milk production in 1994 was estimated down 1 percent, to 18.2 million tons, but milk cow numbers at the beginning of 1995 were estimated at only 7.2 million head, down 4 percent. It is unlikely that per-cow yields will increase enough in 1995 to offset the further decline in herd size.

Asia: China's milk production in 1994 is estimated at 5.0 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1993 and the second "no-growth" year since the advent of modern dairy operations in the early-1980's. The industry's main problem is consistently low producer profits caused by rising feed costs and the inability of some dairy processing plants to pay for milk deliveries. A marginal increase in milk production is forecast for 1995 as growth in the general economy is expected to strengthen the demand for milk.

Japan's 1994 milk output is estimated at 8.4 million tons, down 3 percent from 1993 because hot summer weather stressed the milk cows and damaged pastures. Milk production is expected to recover to 8.5 million tons in 1995 as the short supply situation generates better returns to producers.

Oceania: Milk production in Australia totaled 8.3 million tons in 1994 (July 1993/June 1994), up 10 percent from 1993 as favorable prices generated a strong buildup in dairy cow numbers. Milk output in 1995 is forecast at 8.5 million tons largely due to the increase in milk cow numbers and higher milk yields. The bulk of Australia's dairy industry is located outside the major drought area where the cattle and grain sectors sustained heavy losses in late-1994 and early-1995.

New Zealand: Milk production increased 12 percent in 1994 (June 1993-May 1994), to a record 9.8 million tons, due to good pasture conditions and favorable producer prices. Despite reports of localized drought in December 1994 and January 1995, milk output in 1995 is forecast to show only a minimal decline from last year's record.

BUTTER PRODUCTION

Butter production in selected countries for 1994 is estimated at 5.2 million tons, 5 percent below 1993. Production in 1995 is forecast to increase 1 percent, to 5.3 million tons, due to stronger butter prices and increased milk production.

North America: Butter production in the United States is estimated at 588,000 tons in 1994 and 610,000 tons in 1995 as most of the additional milk output is utilized for butter. Despite the 1994 and 1995 production

increases, improved domestic utilization and stronger foreign markets are expected to keep stocks from building.

Canada's butter output is estimated at 88,000 tons in 1994 and 90,000 tons in 1995. The increases primarily reflect a rise in domestic butter consumption. As such, it represents a successful outcome to the promotional efforts undertaken by the Government and the dairy industry that were designed to increase domestic butter use.

European Union: Butter production in 1994 is estimated at 1.6 million tons, down 3 percent from 1993. Most of the decline occurred in the Netherlands where processing plants opted to produce other, more profitable dairy products rather than butter.

Former Soviet Union: Butter production in Russia dropped sharply in 1994 because several processing plants stopped adjusting procurement prices for milk. With Russia's high inflation rate, milk prices quickly became unprofitable for farmers who stopped delivering milk to processing plants. This situation led to high prices and butter shortages by the end of 1994.

Asia: India's butter production is estimated up 4 percent in 1994, to 1.2 million tons. Most of India's butter output is used on the farm where it is produced. Production for the commercial market is estimated to be less than one-tenth the national total. Commercial butter production tends to closely follow milk production which was down slightly in 1994. With less butter available on the commercial market and strong domestic demand due to income growth, 1994 ended with butter in short supply and butter prices higher.

Oceania: Butter production in Australia for 1994 is estimated at 147,000 tons, up 12 percent from 1993 due to a sharp increase in milk supplies. Most of the additional butter supplies were exported. With another increase expected in 1995 milk production, butter production is forecast to increase to 159,000 tons.

After three years of declining production, New Zealand's butter output rebounded to 283,000 tons in 1994. The upturn was mainly due to the large volume of milk produced in 1994 and the lack of processing capacity to make other products. For 1995, butter production is forecast to drop back to 272,000 tons as milk production shows a slight decline and new factories for other milk products come on-line.

CHEESE PRODUCTION

Cheese production in selected countries for 1994 is estimated at 11.1 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993. Larger output in the United States accounted for almost half the increase. Cheese production in 1995 is forecast up an additional 2 percent, to 11.3 million tons. Again, the largest increase is forecast for the United States.

North America: U.S. cheese production in 1994 totaled 3.0 million tons, up 3 percent from 1993. Growth of approximately 5 percent is forecast for 1995. Both changes reflect the increase in milk production.

European Union: Cheese output in the EU-12 increased marginally in 1994, to 5.1 million tons. Output in 1995 is forecast at about the same level even though record or near record output is anticipated in France and the Netherlands due to growing domestic and export demand. German production increased 1 percent in 1994, to 830,000 tons, as consumption recovered from the downturn that followed reunification. A slight increase is forecast for 1995 as production expands to accommodate demand.

Oceania: In Australia, cheese production was up 7 percent in 1994, to 226,000 tons. Output is projected to decline slightly in 1995 as other dairy products absorb milk supplies that otherwise might have gone for cheese production.

Cheese production in New Zealand increased 32 percent in 1994, to 192,000 tons, due to a substantial increase in milk production. Although milk production is forecast down in 1995, cheese output is forecast to increase to 195,000 tons as milk is diverted from butter and other products to make cheese.

NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION

Production of nonfat dry milk (NDM) in selected countries totaled 2.9 million tons in 1994, down 1 percent from 1993. Increased output in the United States was offset by declines in the EU-12 and Japan. Production in 1995 is forecast to rebound to approximately the 1993 level.

EU-12 production of NDM totaled 1.1 million tons in 1994, down 7 percent from 1993. The reduction reflects smaller output in Germany, France, and the Netherlands due to cutbacks in support from the EU. Another marginal production decline is forecast for 1995.

Production of NDM in New Zealand increased 9 percent in 1994, to 163,000 tons, mainly because of a sharp increase in milk production. A 7-percent production decline is forecast for 1995 based upon the forecast reduction in total milk output and the likely diversion of more milk to the manufacture of whole milk powder.

CASEIN PRODUCTION

Casein production in selected countries for 1994 is estimated at 202,000 tons, down 1 percent from 1993. With continued weak demand on international casein markets, a small production decline is also forecast for 1995.

EU-12 production declined 2 percent in 1994, to 114,000 tons, as weak export demand reduced the incentive for casein production. Output in the EU is expected to remain at about the same level in 1995 because producers expect international prices to remain low.

Casein output in New Zealand increased 7 percent in 1994 to 79,000 tons mainly due to the sharp increase in milk production. Reduced milk supplies, coupled with generally better demand for other dairy products will likely induce a small decline in output in 1995.

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TABLE 34

MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/
Canada	1,371	1,328	1,297	1,263	1,267	1,270
Mexico	6,410	6,440	6,470	6,480	6,480	6,440
United States	9,993	9,826	9,688	9,589	9,525	9,480
NORTH AMERICA	17,774	17,594	17,455	17,332	17,272	17,190
Argentina	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,350
Brazil	17,400	17,600	17,800	18,000	18,000	18,100
Chile	645	645	700	740	760	770
Peru	620	563	550	553	575	590
Venezuela	1,170	1,120	1,181	1,267	1,150	1,100
SOUTH AMERICA	21,835	21,928	22,331	22,760	22,785	22,910
Belgium–Luxembourg	926	890	849	792	757	722
Denmark	770	769	746	708	711	685
France	5,489	5,200	4,968	4,674	4,615	4,600
Germany	6,680	6,016	5,365	5,365	5,301	5,301
Greece	242	245	235	233	230	231
Ireland	1,400	1,322	1,293	1,262	1,274	1,276
Italy	2,925	2,881	2,535	2,317	2,277	2,240
Netherlands	1,855	1,775	1,739	1,747	1,710	1,700
Portugal	398	403	404	381	375	370
Spain	1,834	1,650	1,600	1,360	1,300	1,250
United Kingdom	2,402	2,365	2,287	2,279	2,318	2,310
EUROPEAN UNION	24,921	23,516	22,021	21,118	20,868	20,685
Austria	883	865	841	818	802	778
Finland	492	441	427	407	400	400
Sweden	555	505	490	490	500	500
Switzerland	785	781	768	753	746	740
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	2,715	2,592	2,526	2,468	2,448	2,418
Poland	4,964	4,577	4,363	4,111	3,866	3,763
Romania	1,990	1,600	1,710	1,530	1,500	1,520
EASTERN EUROPE	6,954	6,177	6,073	5,641	5,366	5,283
Russia	20,760	20,557	20,600	20,243	19,900	18,700
Ukraine	8,528	8,378	8,263	7,900	7,500	7,200
Former USSR	29,288	28,935	28,863	28,143	27,400	25,900
China	2,691	2,946	3,139	3,200	3,300	3,120
India 3/	32,100	30,700	31,000	31,800	30,500	31,200
Japan	1,081	1,082	1,081	1,084	1,052	1,075
ASIA	35,872	34,728	35,220	36,084	34,852	35,395
Australia 4/	1,631	1,629	1,652	1,697	1,750	1,770
New Zealand 5/	2,621	2,723	2,642	2,723	2,808	2,880
OCEANIA	4,252	4,352	4,294	4,420	4,558	4,650
TOTAL	143,611	139,822	138,783	137,966	135,549	134,431

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

TABLE 35

COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/
Canada	7,975	7,790	7,633	7,500	7,700	7,900
Mexico	9,330	10,200	10,700	10,720	11,010	11,120
United States	67,005	66,994	68,440	68,303	69,682	71,450
NORTH AMERICA	84,310	84,984	86,773	86,523	88,392	90,470
Argentina	6,400	6,400	7,000	7,400	8,100	8,700
Brazil	14,500	14,200	15,000	15,300	15,700	16,100
Chile	1,420	1,490	1,590	1,700	1,840	1,980
Peru	565	645	620	630	650	670
Venezuela	1,662	1,505	1,575	1,655	1,359	1,262
SOUTH AMERICA	24,547	24,240	25,785	26,685	27,649	28,712
Belgium–Luxembourg	3,901	3,808	3,775	3,598	3,533	3,500
Denmark	4,742	4,640	4,605	4,661	4,640	4,640
France	26,400	25,700	25,315	24,992	25,120	25,300
Germany	31,200	28,916	28,106	28,080	28,050	28,000
Greece	735	695	690	752	750	751
Ireland	5,595	5,539	5,588	5,529	5,523	5,523
Italy	11,491	11,400	11,300	10,400	10,180	9,980
Netherlands	11,285	11,047	10,901	10,953	10,750	10,710
Portugal	1,519	1,542	1,490	1,453	1,424	1,395
Spain	6,200	6,100	6,000	6,130	6,000	5,600
United Kingdom	14,952	14,503	14,428	14,432	14,486	14,395
EUROPEAN UNION	118,020	113,890	112,198	110,980	110,456	109,794
Austria	3,315	3,296	3,254	3,237	3,220	3,195
Finland	2,752	2,555	2,467	2,443	2,433	2,433
Sweden	3,520	3,220	3,200	3,349	3,455	3,455
Switzerland	3,843	3,931	3,873	3,862	3,865	3,864
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	13,430	13,002	12,794	12,891	12,973	12,947
Poland	15,801	14,504	13,060	12,650	11,920	11,770
Romania	4,775	4,100	3,760	3,765	4,020	4,180
EASTERN EUROPE	20,576	18,604	16,820	16,415	15,940	15,950
Russia	55,715	51,971	47,237	46,800	42,600	41,000
Ukraine	24,360	22,409	19,114	18,376	18,200	17,500
Former USSR	80,075	74,380	66,351	65,176	60,800	58,500
China	4,157	4,646	5,031	4,990	5,000	5,100
India 3/	27,500	28,200	29,400	30,600	30,000	31,200
Japan	8,190	8,260	8,581	8,625	8,365	8,450
ASIA	39,847	41,106	43,012	44,215	43,365	44,750
Australia 4/	6,435	6,578	6,918	7,530	8,300	8,530
New Zealand 5/	7,746	8,122	8,603	8,735	9,768	9,655
OCEANIA	14,181	14,700	15,521	16,265	18,068	18,185
TOTAL	394,986	384,906	379,254	379,150	377,643	379,308

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

TABLE 36

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/
Canada	100	97	86	83	88	90
Mexico	34	31	28	22	22	22
United States	591	606	619	596	588	615
NORTH AMERICA	725	734	733	701	698	727
Argentina	40	38	37	36	39	43
Brazil	75	70	65	65	60	65
SOUTH AMERICA	115	108	102	101	99	108
Belgium-Luxembourg	87	82	75	73	72	72
Denmark	93	71	62	59	59	58
France	514	496	453	475	470	470
Germany	640	555	474	480	470	475
Greece	6	7	7	7	6	6
Ireland	159	146	142	135	135	132
Italy	80	80	76	73	72	72
Netherlands	209	196	191	184	157	160
Portugal	15	15	16	17	18	18
Spain	46	38	29	25	19	15
United Kingdom	138	112	99	108	105	110
EUROPEAN UNION	1,987	1,798	1,624	1,636	1,583	1,588
Austria	40	42	43	43	42	44
Finland	63	60	56	57	57	57
Sweden	76	63	65	69	72	72
Switzerland	38	40	38	38	38	39
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	217	205	202	207	209	212
Poland	300	220	180	190	160	150
Romania	33	23	20	14	16	17
EASTERN EUROPE	333	243	200	204	176	167
Russia	833	729	762	732	491	470
Ukraine	444	376	345	325	320	310
Former USSR	1,277	1,105	1,107	1,057	811	780
Egypt	3	3	4	5	9	7
India 3/	970	1,020	1,060	1,110	1,150	1,200
Japan	76	76	95	108	80	85
ASIA	1,046	1,096	1,155	1,218	1,230	1,285
Australia 4/	111	111	116	131	147	159
New Zealand 5/	276	269	268	267	283	272
OCEANIA	387	380	384	398	430	431
TOTAL	6,090	5,672	5,511	5,527	5,245	5,305

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

TABLE 37

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/
Canada	255	262	262	271	279	285
Mexico	384	395	390	395	410	415
United States	2,749	2,730	2,943	2,961	3,045	3,200
NORTH AMERICA	3,388	3,387	3,595	3,627	3,734	3,900
Argentina	270	290	310	350	380	400
Brazil	245	290	296	310	330	350
Venezuela	96	84	70	72	74	69
SOUTH AMERICA	611	664	676	732	784	819
Belgium–Luxembourg	42	45	51	52	53	54
Denmark	293	285	290	321	285	295
France	1,471	1,500	1,489	1,509	1,540	1,540
Germany	749	777	783	821	830	835
Greece	200	210	200	203	202	210
Ireland	72	73	95	94	89	95
Italy	811	885	890	885	882	880
Netherlands	593	610	634	637	655	660
Portugal	49	57	65	65	64	63
Spain	133	152	154	162	166	170
United Kingdom	316	303	324	330	330	322
EUROPEAN UNION	4,729	4,897	4,975	5,079	5,096	5,124
Austria	87	83	84	84	86	85
Finland	81	72	76	76	75	75
Sweden	108	107	117	125	127	127
Switzerland	138	142	141	138	137	137
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	414	404	418	423	425	424
Poland	126	111	101	113	123	125
Romania	91	97	95	90	90	90
EASTERN EUROPE	217	208	196	203	213	215
Russia	458	394	299	313	275	260
Ukraine	184	162	160	140	130	130
Former USSR	642	556	459	453	405	390
Egypt	310	293	290	300	305	310
Japan	28	27	30	32	33	33
Australia 3/	175	178	197	211	226	225
New Zealand 4/	122	125	142	145	192	195
OCEANIA	297	303	339	356	418	420
TOTAL	10,636	10,739	10,978	11,205	11,413	11,635

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

TABLE 38

NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/
Canada	93	77	55	52	57	58
Mexico	9	9	12	18	20	25
United States	399	398	396	430	543	550
NORTH AMERICA	501	484	463	500	620	633
Argentina	34	26	25	22	26	30
Brazil	60	55	55	50	35	40
Chile	5	5	4	5	6	6
Venezuela	2	2	3	3	3	3
SOUTH AMERICA	101	88	87	80	70	79
Belgium–Luxembourg	94	75	52	59	60	60
Denmark	41	17	13	20	20	18
France	580	453	359	340	331	330
Germany	509	539	395	427	380	390
Ireland	200	188	131	139	135	127
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	70	52	50	58	35	30
Portugal	15	12	12	10	10	9
Spain	46	30	23	15	11	9
United Kingdom	166	143	101	124	126	125
EUROPEAN UNION	1,721	1,509	1,136	1,192	1,108	1,098
Austria	24	28	28	25	20	26
Finland	22	20	15	15	16	16
Sweden	51	31	30	37	48	48
Switzerland	32	30	26	25	25	25
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	129	109	99	102	109	115
Poland	175	145	139	156	106	100
EASTERN EUROPE	175	145	139	156	106	100
Russia	300	338	247	228	200	190
Ukraine	77	70	59	53	50	50
Former USSR	377	408	306	281	250	240
India 3/	72	65	65	75	85	95
Japan	179	181	206	222	185	200
ASIA	251	246	271	297	270	295
Australia 4/	144	156	160	179	221	221
New Zealand 5/	208	172	162	150	163	152
OCEANIA	352	328	322	329	384	373
TOTAL	3,607	3,317	2,823	2,937	2,917	2,933

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

TABLE 39
CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/
Denmark	13	16	16	14	15	15
France	26	33	36	28	25	25
Germany	16	16	20	13	13	13
Ireland	28	27	40	35	35	36
Netherlands	30	22	25	25	25	24
United Kingdom	2	1	1	1	1	1
EUROPEAN UNION	115	115	138	116	114	114
Poland	38	21	14	9	4	3
Australia 3/	5	3	4	6	5	5
New Zealand 4/	64	64	74	74	79	77
OCEANIA	69	67	78	80	84	82
TOTAL	222	203	230	205	202	199

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

World cottonseed production for 1994/95 is estimated at 32.1 million tons, up 2.6 million or 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 25.1 million tons, up 1.4 million or 6 percent from 1993/94. The world's largest producers, China and the United States, are projected to account for more than half of the increase in global production. The five other major producers, along with the United States and China, are projected to account for 85 percent of the total increase in production.

The 1994/95 crop experienced the first increase in two years. The crops of 1992/93 and 1993/94 declined because of pests, disease, and drought in China as well as flooding and disease in Pakistan and India. The seven major producing countries are estimated to produce 25.2 million tons or 79 percent of the world's cottonseed in 1994/95. Three of these producers are in Asia. China, India, and Pakistan rank first, third, and fourth in cottonseed output in 1994/95, totaling 14.0 million tons or 44 percent of world output.

In China, harvested area rose 11 percent while yield increased 2 percent from last year. The foremost factor in determining production was an improvement in the control of the cotton bollworm. The Indian crop also was affected by cotton bollworm but not to the degree it was during 1993/94. Yield was slightly lower, but a larger area pushed the output of cottonseed ahead of last season. Pakistan was the only large Asia producer that was hit-hard by insects and disease. Although area was up from 1993/94, yield and output declined 5 percent.

In Uzbekistan, the world's fifth-largest producer, cottonseed production for 1994/95 is estimated at 2.4 million tons, down 3 percent from last year due to an 8-percent lower area--yield improved over a year earlier. Cotton area continued the downward trend that began in 1988/89.

The United States produced a record cotton crop for 1994/95, with cottonseed output estimated at 7.0 million tons, up 21 percent from 1993/94. Harvested area is estimated at a near-record 5.4 million hectares. In the Southeast, two storms, Alberto and Beryl, had little lasting effect on the cotton crop as favorable mild, dry weather arrived in late August. During the growing season there was no extreme heat, in sharp contrast to 1993/94 when the crop was heat stressed. The Delta States had an excellent growing season with favorable temperatures and low humidity. The growing season in Texas was favorable with adequate rainfall and near-normal temperatures.

Cottonseed accounts for the world's second-largest supply of oilseeds, after soybeans. Its collection is a valuable byproduct of cotton lint production. Cottonseed processing and crush produce 47 percent meal and 16 percent oil by weight. Additional seed products include hulls (used as on-site fuel or fertilizer) and linters--a short fuzz on the seed that is valuable as an additive in the production of high-quality paper and plastics.

Cottonseed meal contains 81 percent of the protein level available in soybean meal, but feed use is limited by trace levels of substances toxic to some livestock. These substances can be removed through processing techniques; however, some major producing countries (such as China) lack this capability on a large scale, resulting in millions of tons of this meal product being used as fertilizer. Cottonseed oil for many developing countries is a significant source of edible cooking oil, in some instances the only vegetable oil domestically produced.

OUTLOOK FOR 1995/96

In the February 1995 edition of the World Agricultural Production circular (FAS/USDA series WAP 2-95), the annual preliminary forecast and situation review of world cotton area for 1995/96 were published. Preliminary indications are that foreign cotton harvested area in 1995/96 could range from 28.0 to 29.0 million hectares, compared with an estimated 26.9 million this year. The high end of the forecast range implies favorable weather and supportive government policies in several large producing countries and the effect of higher cotton prices. The low end of the forecast range considers the effect of area losses due to weather, financial problems, plant disease, and/or insect infestation. Using this forecast area and a 10-year average cottonseed yield of 0.96 metric tons per hectare, 1995/96 foreign

cottonseed output could range between 27.0 and 29.0 million tons.

NOTE: Information in this article is based on field reports received in early January 1995 from U. S. agricultural counselors and attaches, together with information from FAS/USDA Washington analysts. Actual area could vary from these estimates for a number of reasons, including government policy changes, weather during the crop season, and price changes for cotton and competing crops. The first official USDA forecast of total 1995/96 foreign harvested area will be issued in May. Individual country estimates for area, yield, and production will be released in July of this year.

Ron Roberson, (202) 720-0879

TABLE 40

MAJOR COTTONSEED PRODUCERS					
	METRIC TONS (1,000)	PERCENT OF PRODUCTION	YIELD (Kg/ha.)	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 ha.)	PERCENT OF AREA
		1994/95			
WORLD	32,069	100.0	995	32,238	100.0
TOTAL FOREIGN	25,112	78.3	935	26,844	83.3
TOP SEVEN	25,168	78.5	1,015	24,795	76.9
China	7,225	22.5	1,302	5,550	17.2
United States	6,957	21.7	1,290	5,394	16.7
India	4,182	13.0	550	7,600	23.6
Pakistan	2,600	8.1	922	2,821	8.8
Uzbekistan	2,404	7.5	1,603	1,500	4.7
Turkey	970	3.0	1,672	580	1.8
Brazil	830	2.6	615	1,350	4.2
Other	6,901	21.5	927	7,443	23.1
		1993/94			
WORLD	29,482	100.0	963	30,610	100.0
TOTAL FOREIGN	23,728	80.5	933	25,437	83.1
TOP SEVEN	23,040	78.1	972	23,698	77.4
China	6,370	21.6	1,274	5,000	16.3
United States	5,754	19.5	1,112	5,173	16.9
India	4,098	13.9	551	7,440	24.3
Pakistan	2,736	9.3	975	2,805	9.2
Uzbekistan	2,480	8.4	1,524	1,627	5.3
Turkey	930	3.2	1,637	568	1.9
Brazil	672	2.3	619	1,085	3.5
Other	6,442	21.9	932	6,912	22.6
		CHANGE FROM 1993/94			
	METRIC TONS (1,000)	METRIC TONS (% CHANGE)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	AREA HARVESTED (% CHANGE)
WORLD	2,587	8.8	100.0	1,628	5.3
TOTAL FOREIGN	1,384	5.8	60.0	1,407	5.5
TOP SEVEN	2,128	9.2	84.8	1,097	4.6
China	855	13.4	28.4	550	11.0
United States	1,203	20.9	40.0	221	4.3
India	84	2.0	2.8	160	2.2
Pakistan	-136	-5.0	4.5	16	0.6
Uzbekistan	-76	-3.1	2.5	-127	-7.8
Turkey	40	4.3	1.3	12	2.1
Brazil	158	23.5	5.2	265	24.4
Other	459	7.1	15.2	531	7.7

March 1995
Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

Macadamia nut production in seven of the world's major producing countries totaled 48,462 tons (wet-inshell basis) in 1993/94, up 13 percent from 1992/93. With the exception of Kenya, all reporting countries recorded production increases in 1993/94. The 1994/95 forecast of 56,360 tons reveals production increases in all the selected countries--except Brazil--mainly due to greater yields from maturing trees.

Australia: Macadamia nut production is forecast up 38 percent in 1994/95 (harvested March through May 1995), to 22,000 tons, slightly below the forecast for the largest world producer, the United States. Australia could easily become the world's largest macadamia nut producer in 1995/96 and will likely harvest a 30,000-ton crop before the year 2000 because, of its estimated 2.2 million trees, 1.0 million are not yet bearing.

In past years, yields in Australia have tended to be lower than in Hawaii because most Hawaiian trees are already mature and, therefore, achieve higher yields. However, Australia's average yield is rising as trees mature and new varieties are planted that are better suited to the Australian climate.

Brazil: Macadamia nut production for 1994/95 is estimated at 630 tons (harvested in February and March 1995), down 10 percent from 1993/94. The reduction is due to the July 1994 frost in Sao Paulo--which affected an estimated 30,000 trees during flowering--and extended drought following the frost. Given normal seasonal growing conditions, macadamia nut production in Brazil should continue to expand through the end of the decade. Of the 6,200 hectares currently planted to macadamia nuts, an estimated 5,000 hectares are planted with immature, non-bearing trees.

Costa Rica: Production of macadamia nuts has risen steadily since 1979/80. The 1993/94 crop totaled 2,750 tons, a 15-percent increase from 1992/93. In 1994/95, production is forecast at a record 3,200 tons mainly due to higher yields from maturing trees. By the 1996/97 season, most of the area planted to macadamia nuts will be in full production, yielding a projected crop of nearly 6,000 tons.

There are two distinct harvest periods in Costa Rica. The heaviest period is between October and December; the other runs from May through June.

Yields in Costa Rica average slightly less than 1.0 ton per hectare. The low yield reflects the abandonment of many plantations by producers in response to low prices during the early-1990's as well as widespread infestations of chinches--an insect that bores into the nut during a critical period of its development or when the nut is mature. In the latter case, the nut falls from the tree or is damaged, resulting in lower quality. The processing plants are underwriting a research program to assess the effectiveness of using biological controls rather than chemicals to combat these pests.

Guatemala: Macadamia nut production in 1994/95 is estimated at 2,050 tons, up 6 percent from 1993/94 due to increasing yields from maturing trees. Of the 3,080 hectares planted to macadamia nuts in 1994/95, nuts will be harvested from only 950. Over the next several years, macadamia nut production will expand significantly as more plantings come into bearing and average yields rise as trees mature. Macadamia nuts are harvested year-round with peak production from May through August.

Kenya: After declining for two consecutive years, Kenya's production of macadamia nuts is forecast to increase 17 percent in 1994/95, to a record 3,600 tons. The upturn reflects favorable weather in the major growing areas, limited insect damage during the flowering period, and higher yields from trees planted in the mid-1980's that are now beginning to bear significantly more nuts.

Small-scale farmers work more than 90 percent of the 5,750 hectares planted to macadamia nuts. Farmers generally intercrop macadamia trees with coffee, bananas, corn, and beans because of the limited availability of farm land. Harvesting of macadamia nuts is a year-round activity in Kenya, but the heaviest harvest

period is from March through June.

South Africa: For the third consecutive year, macadamia nut production in South Africa has been limited by drought and a shortage of irrigation water. Production in 1994/95 (the harvest is March through May 1995) is forecast at 2,200 tons, up 10 percent from 1993/94 because of new trees coming into production, but well below South Africa's production potential of approximately 5,000 tons under normal seasonal conditions.

United States: Macadamia nut production for the 1994/95 crop year (July-June) is estimated at 22,680 tons, 3 percent above 1993/94, but slightly below the record crop of 22,906 tons in 1989/90. Harvested area remained stable in 1994/95 at 8,134 hectares, but yields increased slightly because of higher rainfall levels. Macadamia nut production should continue to expand over the next few years as trees planted in the mid-1980's reach full productivity. However, future plantings may be limited by the continuing decline in producer prices caused, in part, by increased world competition.

MACADAMIA NUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Hectares/Metric tons, wet-inshell basis)

		Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production
Australia	1992/93	6,020	2,958	12,000
	1993/94	6,060	3,112	16,000
	1994/95 1/	6,070	3,315	22,000
Brazil	1992/93	5,350	1,140	580
	1993/94	6,000	1,150	700
	1994/95 1/	6,200	1,150	630
Costa Rica	1992/93	6,500	2,500	2,400
	1993/94	6,500	3,000	2,750
	1994/95 1/	6,600	3,500	3,200
Guatemala	1992/93	2,800	787	1,588
	1993/94	2,800	907	1,943
	1994/95 1/	3,080	950	2,050
Kenya	1992/93	5,414	4,870	3,299
	1993/94	5,600	5,000	3,070
	1994/95 1/	5,750	5,100	3,600
South Africa	1992/93	3,830	2,300	1,260
	1993/94	3,833	2,300	2,000
	1994/95 1/	3,835	2,300	2,200
United States	1992/93	8,296	7,082	21,772
	1993/94	8,134	7,487	21,999
	1994/95 1/	8,134	7,487	22,680
Total	1992/93	38,210	21,547	42,899
	1993/94	38,927	22,826	48,462
	1994/95 1/	39,669	23,702	56,360

1/ Preliminary.

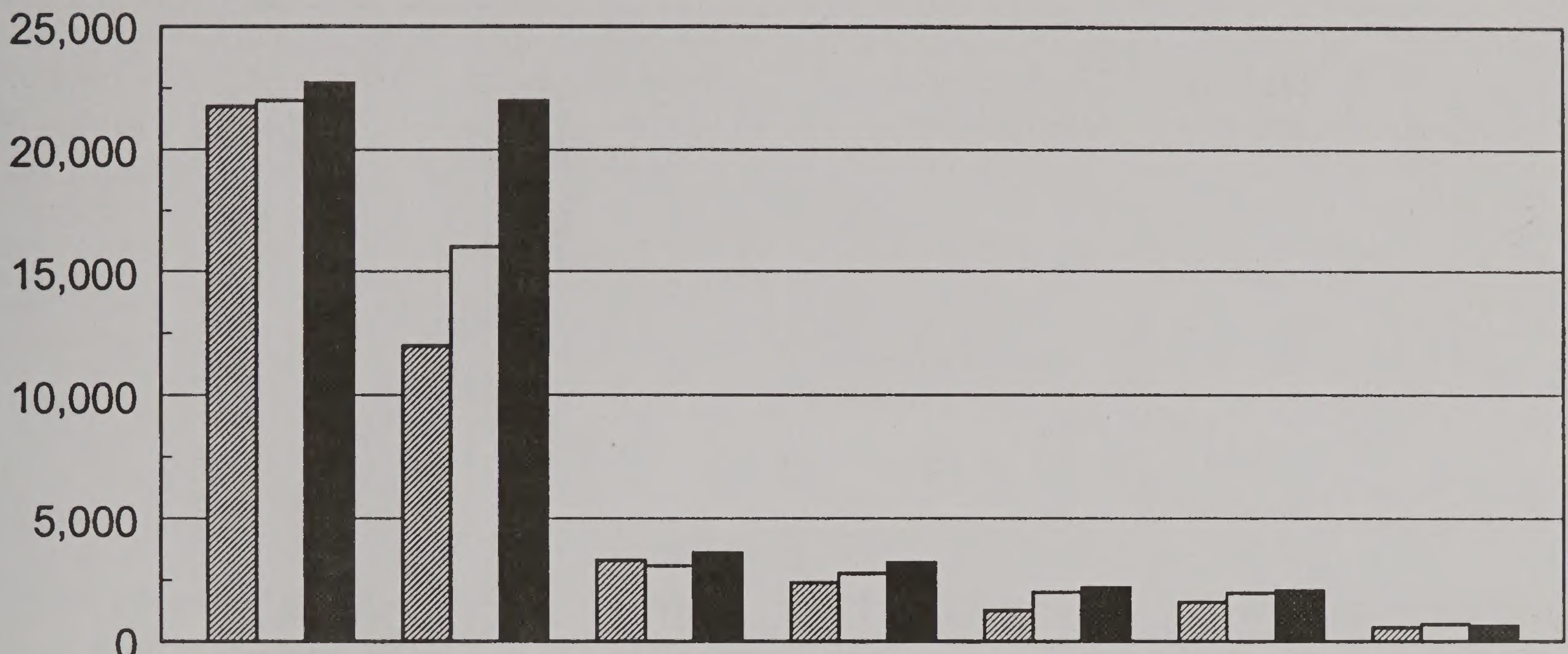
Kelly Kirby Strzelecki, (202) 720-6791

CHART 8

MACADAMIA NUTS

PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Metric tons - Wet-inshell basis)

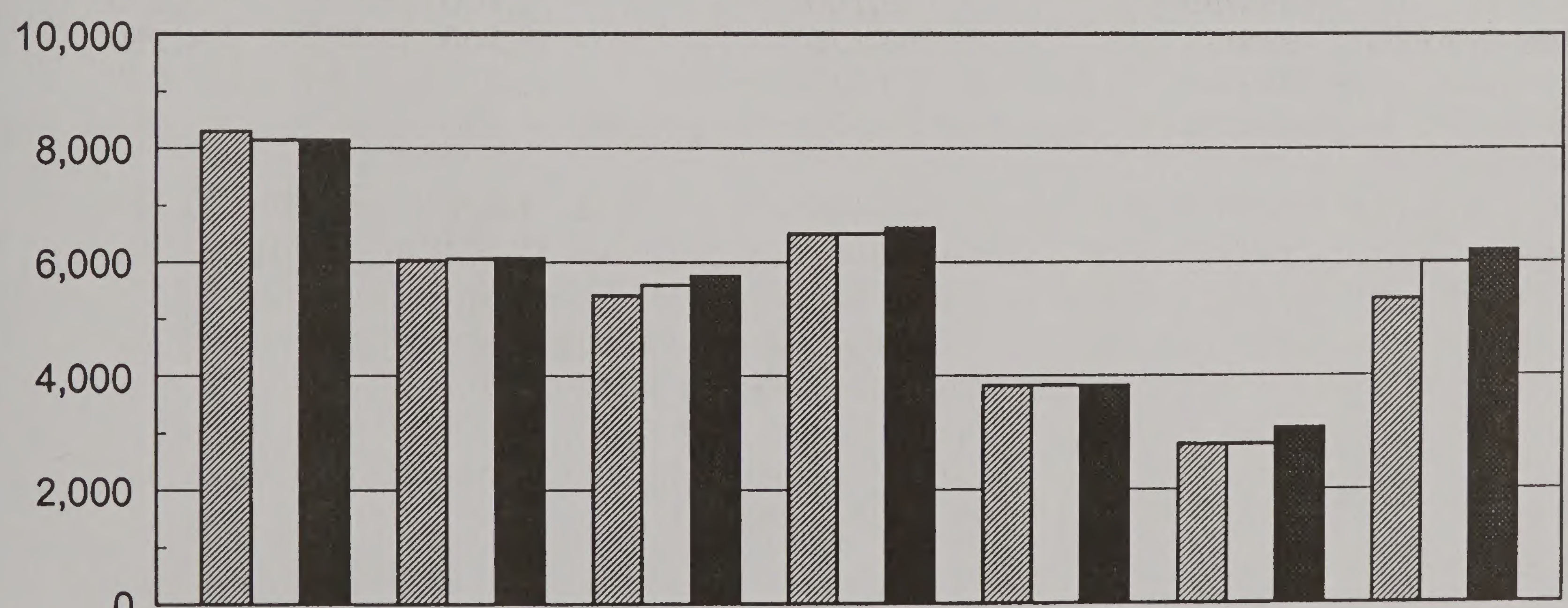


	United States	Australia	Kenya	Costa Rica	South Africa	Guatemala	Brazil
1992/93	21,772	12,000	3,299	2,400	1,260	1,588	580
1993/94	21,999	16,000	3,070	2,750	2,000	1,943	700
1994/95	22,680	22,000	3,600	3,200	2,200	2,050	630

CHART 9

AREA PLANTED IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Hectares)



	United States	Australia	Kenya	Costa Rica	South Africa	Guatemala	Brazil
1992/93	8,296	6,020	5,414	6,500	3,830	2,800	5,350
1993/94	8,134	6,060	5,600	6,500	3,833	2,800	6,000
1994/95	8,134	6,070	5,750	6,600	3,835	3,080	6,200

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